THE McCALL SPELLER

COMPLETE COURSE

Philip Norris.

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TEACHERS' FOREWORD

The selection of a proper word list for a spelling book has been reduced to almost scientific exactness. Children are no longer drilled for hours on words which, in the ordinary course of events, they will never use. They learn to spell the words they will actually **write**, and they really **learn** these words. Nothing less than one hundred per cent efficiency is the aim of the McCall Speller.

Word Lists—The word lists of this speller, totaling slightly over four thousand, have been chosen with the utmost care. They were selected from eighteen recognized standard word lists. These lists were of two kinds: those made up of words in children's vocabularies; and those made up of words found in adult correspondence. In addition there have been included words from four lists compiled by the authors: two lists from five hundred letters that were written to department stores; one list of seven hundred letters from farmers' correspondence with a State Agricultural College; and a list compiled from the correspondence of a very active Parent-Teachers Association. The author's investigations have been both varied and representative.

The words of the children's lists were tabulated to show: (1) in what grades they first occurred if they were found in children's compositions and (2) to what grades they were assigned if they were words from lists arranged by teachers. The words obtained from adult correspondence lists were tabulated so as to show their importance in each list. This was done by recording the percentage of times each word occurred as compared with the total number of words in the list. Words for this speller were then finally selected (after the above tabulations had been made)

upon the basis of the number of lists in which they occurred, a word being chosen only if a sufficiently large number of lists contained it to make its need for children a real one. In the case of a few words of doubtful value for a writing vocabulary, the words were included or excluded by checking with the Thorndike List. If the doubtful word had a credit number of ten or more in the Thorndike List (thus placing it among the first five thousand words) it was included in the McCall Speller.

Many compound words have been omitted where the parts of these words have been given separately. Few inflected forms or derivatives are included, but in the "Aids to Spelling" the pupils are given the information for making these forms, and the rules for deriving them are developed inductively. In the "Study Exercises" the pupils are given practice in forming the derivatives and making inflectional changes. This plan has obvious advantages. First, by omitting the inflected and derivative forms, a more comprehensive and helpful list of basic and root words is possible. Second, the pupils are prepared to derive the inflected forms and derivatives of **any** word, not merely those that are given in the speller. Thus the thinking process and pupil-activity develop self-dependence and aid in forming the habit of correct spelling.

Grading—The words have been distributed by grades on the basis of their occurrence in children's compositions. There were certain differences in grading among the various lists that were used. When there was a difference of only one grade, the word was put in the higher grade. If there was a difference of more than one grade, the word was put in the grade **between** the varying classifications.

Grouping—The grouping of the words within each grade is principally on a basis of similarities of both **spelling** and **pronunciation**. There are, however, some words in each

grade which could not be grouped on this basis. These words have been placed in groups by themselves in the lower part of the column for each week. There is a distinct relation between phonics and spelling, which in this book has been made a valuable aid in the teaching of spelling. The labor of learning to spell is greatly minimized by this plan of phonetic grouping. At no place in the book, however, has the principle of **grouping** taken precedence over the principle of **grading.** In other words, some words that might ordinarily be grouped together are found in different grades, because a study of children's compositions has shown that the words are first used in different grades. In the upper grades the grouping of the words is partly phonetic, and partly based on similar derivation. Such a method of grouping provides adequate and effective examples for the rules that are developed in the "Aids to Spelling."

Review Scheme—The review scheme in the McCall Speller has been worked out with unusual care. In every fourth week's work there is given a list of words to be reviewed or "re-taught." This is not an indiscriminate selection of words, nor is the attempt made to review **every** word. Extensive tests of all the words were given to school children. From these tests the exact degree of difficulty of every word was calculated and represented in percentages. The number of times a word is presented for re-teaching depends upon the percentage of its degree of difficulty. The following scheme is the basis for the selection of words for re-teaching or review.

Degree of Difficulty	Times Re-taught
Words below 20%	0
20% to 40%	1
40% to 60%	2
60% to 70%	3
Above 70%	4

In addition to their presentation in the lists, those words with a degree of difficulty of forty per cent or more, are used in the "Dictation Review." A word that is to be re-taught is presented for re-teaching at least once in the grade in which it is first taught. Some words are necessarily carried over into the following grade for re-teaching. Oral spelling matches at frequent intervals give necessary training in oral spelling, and stimulate pupil interest.

Number of Words Per Week—The number of words to be learned each week varies with the grade. In the second grade there are fifteen words each week, while in the eighth grade there are twenty-seven. In a few places there will be found an extra word in the week's list. This is a review word, which has been placed in that list because there was not space enough in the review list for all the words that needed to be reviewed.

If the school year does not contain thirty-six weeks, the work for two review weeks can be taken in one week.

Test and Study Exercises—One of the newest and most valuable features of the book is the "Test and Study Exercises" that appear on each right hand page of grades four, five, six, seven and eight. The work on these right hand pages is **not** supplementary material, but relates definitely to the work on the preceding page, and is to be studied along with it.

The "Aids to Spelling" are very definite helps for the pupil, pointing out the peculiarities of certain words, calling his attention to the similarities in other words, and giving such general information regarding spelling as would be helpful to him. In addition to this, the "Aids to Spelling" offer a systematic study in the formation of inflected words, provide training in the use of the dictionary, and state the simple and more common rules of syllabication.

The "Study Exercises" which follow the "Aids to Spelling" give the pupil **practice** in working out the rules that he has learned regarding the derivation of words, the use of the dictionary, syllabication and the like. There is a "Study Exercise" for each week in grades four, five, six, seven and eight.

The "Dictation Review" constitutes the Study Exercise for every fourth week. The "Dictation Review" consists of ten sentences, each sentence containing one or more words that have appeared on the preceding page. The words for special attention in these sentences consist of: (1) homonyms; (2) words whose part of speech and meaning are determined by their accent, such as **im'port** and **import'**, and (3) words with a degree of difficulty of over forty per cent. Since there are no "Dictation Reviews" in the first, second and third grades, the homonyms appearing in these grades have been included in sentences in the upper grades.

Specific directions are given regarding the **method of study,** and the use of the "Test and Study Exercises." The teacher should have the pupils read carefully at the beginning of the year the Pupils' Introduction, and then have one or more pupils summarize the content. Every pupil should fully understand the plan of procedure.

Pronunciation and Penmanship—The ideal of careful and correct pronunciation should always be held before the pupil, both by precept and example. If this is done, many spelling difficulties will be automatically eliminated. Children often have difficulty in joining certain letters, especially in joining a vowel with a consonant, and a little watchfulness and supervision on the part of the teacher will easily correct this difficulty.

Scoring—The pupil keeps his own record of his work on the Record Card which accompanies the speller. This Record Card shows the pupil's progress through the year,

and gives his score for his initial spelling (on Monday) and the score for his spelling of the words after instruction and study (on Friday). Special directions for the use of the Record Card appear on the back of the card.

By keeping a class record, spelling can be made a problem in which each member of the class cooperates. The teacher can draw on the blackboard (or on a large piece of cardboard) a record blank exactly like the one which is used in her grade. Instead of marking individual scores in the squares, on each Monday and Friday she should mark the **average** of the scores of the whole class. These Monday and Friday scores should be marked in the same way as they are on the individual pupil's Record Card. Such a record shows the weekly progress of the class as a whole and is an incentive to each pupil to make his own score contribute to a high class score.

Supplementary and Reference Material—At the end of the book will be found material that should be used for reference. This includes a fairly comprehensive list of abbreviations, a summary of the rules for spelling that are presented in the book, a key to diacritical markings, the ordinary rules of syllabication, a list of the homonyms found in the book, and a sample page from a dictionary. The pupils should become familiar with the Supplementary and Reference Material, and should form the habit of referring to it readily and often.

—THE AUTHORS.

PUPILS' INTRODUCTION

How Your Book Was Made

Most boys and girls like some of their studies better than others because they see where they can really **use** what they learn. As a matter of fact we use **words** oftener than we do anything else. Every time we speak or write, or listen to someone speaking, or read a book, we are using **words.** So it is important that we learn how to spell words, to pronounce words, and to use words correctly.

Several men in various parts of the United States made a great collection of compositions written by boys and girls. They studied these very carefully, examining millions of words, and making a list of all the different words which the children used in writing. They found that each year the children added certain new words to their vocabulary, and used them in writing. In this way the men discovered when a word was first needed for use. They also found that by the time boys and girls reach the last year of grammar school they use about as many words **in their writing** as older people do.

This book gives you only those words that you will really need to write at one time or another. We all know what certain words mean when we read or speak them, yet we never need to write these words. As we grow older and learn about new things we need to use new words in writing. This book gives you these new words at the time when you first want to use them.

Another interesting fact about this book is that we know just how hard each word is. All the words in this book have been spelled by hundreds of school children, and a careful record has been kept of how many times each word was misspelled. That is why we can tell you that you will have to

look more closely at some words than at others. You will find some words are reviewed oftener than others; that is because we know they are more difficult.

How You Are To Use It

It is just as important for you to study in the **right way,** as it is for you to study the **right words.** You will find the **study-test method** described here very helpful. It will pay you to read the following directions many times during the year. They tell you what to do each day of the week.

MONDAY

1. Turn to the first list of words for your grade. The words "First Week" are above this list. If your teacher thinks this list is too long, study half the words in the list the first week. Study the other half the second week. If you are all good spellers, the teacher may ask you to study two lists in one week.

2. Look closely at the first word and listen carefully, while the teacher pronounces it. The teacher will show you how the word should be pronounced.

3. Pronounce the word just as soon as the teacher has finished pronouncing it. Look closely at the word all the time. Make your pronunciation just like the teacher's. If you do not pronounce the word correctly, you are not likely to spell it correctly. Right pronunciation is worth while for its own sake. Speak clearly. Pronounce each syllable distinctly. Always pronounce by syllables. This will help you in spelling the word. At the same time, look closely at the word to see whether there are any silent letters or anything else that might cause difficulty when you try to spell the word later.

4. Follow the same plan with each word in the list for the week.

5. Close your book. Take a blank sheet of paper. Write your name at the top. Write the figures 1, 2, 3 and so on down the left edge of the paper. Write as many numbers as there are words in the list for the week.

6. The teacher will use the first word in the list in a sentence, and then pronounce the word by itself. The word is used in a sentence to make sure that you will know its meaning. As soon as the teacher has pronounced the first word by itself, write the word after the 1 on your paper. Write plainly. Write carefully but without halting. Make no changes after the first writing. You will get no credit for a changed spelling.

7. Trade papers with a neighboring pupil. Open your books. Mark your neighbor's paper. Compare the spelling with the words as they are in the book. Do nothing to the words which are spelled correctly. Check the words which are misspelled. Check the words where the first spelling has been changed. Check the words which are not written plainly enough for you to tell whether the spelling is right or wrong. Mark very carefully. Your neighbor expects you to show him what words he needs to study. While you are marking papers the teacher will move about the room to help you.

8. Write the total number of words spelled correctly beside the pupil's name and return the paper to its owner. Your teacher may ask those of you who made no errors to stand, then those who made one error, and so on. In order to find out which words are hardest for you, the teacher may ask those who missed the first word to raise their hands, then those who missed the second word, and so on.

9. On the front of your Record Card make a

record of your own score on this first test. Your score is the total number of words spelled correctly. In making this record, follow the directions on the back of the Record Card. Put the card away until Friday.

10. Put away your paper where it will not get lost. You will need it Tuesday.

TUESDAY

1. Take out the spelling paper which you wrote on Monday. The purpose of the test on Monday was to show you what words you need to study and what words you do not need to study. It wastes your time to study words you already know how to spell. The words you missed on Monday make your "study list" for to-day. Pupils who spelled all the words correctly on Monday do not need to study any of these words now.

2. Open the spelling book and find the first word on your study list. The words next to it may be very much like it in their spelling. If so, notice the way in which they are alike.

3. (For pupils in grades four, five, six, seven and eight.) Turn to the opposite page and read carefully the "Aids to Spelling." Find the suggestions that apply to the list of words that you are studying for the week. These "Aids to Spelling" will be a real help to you, not only in learning the particular lesson for the week, but in learning how to form new words from the ones you have learned. Your teacher can help you with these "Aids to Spelling" by giving you other examples of the kind of words that are being discussed.

4. Look carefully at the word you are studying. Close your eyes and think how the word looks. While doing this, pronounce the word softly to yourself. Remember to pronounce by syllables and

to pronounce each syllable clearly. Such syllables as **il, el, al,** and **ol**; **em** and **im**: **en** and **in,** are not pronounced the same.

5. Open your eyes and look at the word again. Pronounce the word as you open your eyes so you can see whether you had the right picture of the word in your mind while your eyes were closed. Don't try to memorize **the word.** Think of the order in which the letters come in the word.

6. Write the word without looking at the book. Try to think of the word divided into syllables. Watch carefully for silent letters, double letters, different vowels having the same sound, and hard groups of letters.

7. Compare your spelling with the spelling in the book.

8. If you wrote the word correctly, write it two or three times. Write it more than three times if it seems to be a hard word. Pay close attention at each writing. Each time you write it, cover up what you wrote before, so you won't be copying.

9. If you made any mistakes in the first writing, do steps 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 again before you do step 7. This time watch closely the part of the word where you made your mistake. If you need to, do steps 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 several times until you write the word correctly.

10. Study in the same way the other words which you misspelled.

WEDNESDAY

1. Get ready for the second test on the list of words for the week. This test is for everybody. Write your name and number on a blank paper as on Monday.

2. Write the words as you did on Monday. The

teacher will use each word in a sentence and then pronounce it by itself.

3. Mark your neighbor's paper and write the score as on Monday, and then return the paper.

4. As on Monday, the teacher may ask those of you to stand who made no errors, then those who made one error and so on. Also the teacher may ask: "How many of you have learned to spell ten words which you could not spell before? Nine words? Eight words?" and so on. Notice how much better you did on Wednesday than on Monday.

5. If there is any time left in the spelling period, open your books and study the words you missed. The second list should be shorter than the first. If it is not, read again the directions for studying a word, which are given under "Tuesday."

6. Put your paper away where it will not get lost. You will need it Thursday.

THURSDAY

1. Study the words you missed on Wednesday. Make up your mind that you are going to make a perfect score when the last test comes on Friday. The directions for studying are given under "Tuesday."

2. (For pupils in grades four, five, six, seven and eight). Prepare the "Study Exercise" for that particular week, which is given on the opposite page. These study exercises give you practice in working out the rules for spelling that are given in the "Aids to Spelling." Always write out the "Study Exercises." Your teacher will ask you to read them before the class, or write them on the blackboard. Every fourth week you have a "Dictation Review," which you must be prepared to write when your teacher dictates the sentences to you. These sentences contain many words which are pronounced

like some other word, but differ in spelling and meaning. Such words are called "homonyms." None of the words in the "Dictation Review" are new to you, for you have had them all in previous spelling lessons.

FRIDAY

1. Prepare for a third test on the list of words for the week. This test is for everybody. Prepare as on Monday.

2. Take the test and mark the papers as on Monday.

3. Take out your Record Card and record your score. Follow the directions given on the back of the card. Compare your Friday score with your Monday score. Is your Friday score a perfect one?

4. If there are any misspelled words study them during the rest of the spelling period. Make a list of them and have some one test you on them until you can spell every one correctly.

EVERY DAY

1. Watch your spelling every day and every time you write. You have not learned how to spell a word until you spell it correctly in all your writing. Take pride in your spelling.

2. When you are not sure how to spell a word that you are writing, always look it up in the dictionary. You will find suggestions in this book on the use of the dictionary. Don't drill yourself in a wrong spelling of a word. If you do, you will have to unlearn the wrong spelling.

3. Remember that the right use of hyphens and apostrophes is as much a part of spelling as the right order of the letters. You are urged to pronounce and spell by syllables; this will show you how to divide words when you are writing a composition

and there is not enough room for all of a word at the end of a line.

4. There are a few simple rules which will help you with your spelling. Try to find out what these rules are before you come to them in your book. We have such rules because many words are spelled very much alike. Be on the lookout to see in what way these words are alike.

5. Keep a list of words which you often use and which you misspell. Some day, when you have spelled correctly all the words in your spelling book for the week, study the words in this extra list. How you are to study them is described under "Tuesday." After studying the words, wait at least a day without looking at them. Then ask your teacher or some pupil to test you on them. Place the figure 1 after each word that you spelled correctly on this test. Study all the words on your extra list again. Wait at least another day without looking at the words. Then ask to be tested once more. You may mark off of your list any word that you spelled correctly for the first time. Erase the figure 1 from any word you spelled the first time but missed the second time. It must start at zero again.

6. When you miss a word that is in the fourth column of words, it is **very serious.** Place it on your extra list. Study that word so that you will never miss it again.

7. When your teacher holds an oral spelling match you must be ready to spell every word, for you do not know when you will be called upon. At the end of the year, you might have a spelling match between your school and some other school.

—THE AUTHORS

Grade Two

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
an	all	be	you
can	ball	the	any
man	fall	me	been
ran	call	we	call
fan	tall	he	room
pan	wall	she	many
			were
any	how	there	wall
many	now	where	leg
			ball
			home
run	beg	must	there
sun	leg	dust	must
			fall
			beg
is	aunt	have	bird
are	home	what	tall
was	room	help	where
were	table	you	what
been	desk	bird	help

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
mad	see	car	less
bad	free	far	find
had	tree	jar	car
glad	three	star	they
			hard
as	noon	to	our
has	soon	do	three
			kind
hard	find	cook	far
yard	mind	book	their
card	kind	look	yard
			dress
less	bit	round	mind
dress	sit	sound	jar
			aunt
			card
her	your	him	your
our	it	they	beg
us	its	their	leg
I	his	them	

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
well	and	lid	week
fell	hand	bid	chair
bell	sand	rid	very
tell	land	did	keep
sell	stand	hid	ever
			father
big	am	deep	deep
dig	jam	keep	air
pig	ham	sleep	sleep
			end
fast	air	end	here
last	chair	send	first
			away
			beg
candy	out	away	dress
tea	father	here	under
to-day	yes	under	jar
ek	ago	first	less
	very	on	their
	been	were	many

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
met	at	ear	thing
pet	fat	hear	set
set	bat	near	from
let	cat	dear	wind
get	rat	year	ear
			upon
sing	sat	ate	that
ring	hat	late	rain
bring	pat	gate	near
thing	that	slate	year
			late
eat	six	feed	seed
seat	fix	seed	fire
			mama
			dear
upon	with	fire	gate
of	if	word	word
from	wind	mama	fell
in	rain	papa	their
many	tall	there	sleep

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
old	day	will	told
told	say	fill	down
cold	lay	bill	bear
gold	may	kill	face
sold	hay	spill	sold
hold	way	still	poor
			day
cool	play	ice	eye
school	stay	nice	story
			town
down	saw	part	saw
town	paw	cart	song
			fill
			nice
bear	eye	flag	kiss
fur	fairy	sent	one
poor	story	one	add
foot	song	two	two
face	kiss	add	fix
your	mind	fell	hear

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
men	by	lick	when
ten	my	sick	four
den	dry	stick	why
pen	try	pick	pull
			five
hen	fly	no	try
then	cry	so	talk
when	why	go	ask
			care
full	talk	come	seven
pull	walk	some	lick
			walk
meet	rock	hang	door
street	clock	rang	sick
			move
			does
four	cab	move	die
five	care	goes	goes
ask	door	does	hold
buy	seven	die	bill

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eight Week*
came	pin	hop	came
name	chin	drop	mine
game	spin	shop	back
same	skin	stop	live
			game
mine	ox	or	boat
fine	fox	nor	blue
nine	box	for	party
			same
back	boat	bud	fine
black	coat	mud	apple
			egg
give	true	log	gone
live	blue	frog	life
			road
			buy
hunt	apple	egg	care
gave	party	life	does
done	food	gone	full
rose	milk	road	goes

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
rest	show	not	rest
nest	snow	got	little
best	slow	hot	brother
west	grow	pot	nest
			show
make	other	dug	mother
take	mother	rug	doing
cake	brother	bug	best
			want
read	made	more	slow
bead	spade	store	west
			bead
time	lost	making	work
dime	frost	taking	other
			lost
			going
shall	coming	good	said
want	going	said	taking
work	having	rich	sister
little	doing	sister	rich

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
dish	cent	pass	wish
wish	bent	grass	cut
fish	went	class	dirty
			new
but	nap	boy	lion
cut	cap	toy	went
shut	clap	joy	shut
			dark
bed	ride	dip	side
red	side	lip	these
sled	wide	chip	pass
			such
			own
warm	doll	such	every
baby	ripe	own	girl
lion	new	both	black
dog	next	every	foot
dirty	this	girl	having
dark	these	who	goes
fix	father	hear	nor

Grade Three

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
lot	win	low	swing
blot	tin	bow	God
trot	sin	row	above
shot	grin	sow	mile
spot	thin	crow	anything
			besides
king	sad	dove	step
wing	pad	love	alive
			cost
swing	better	lunch	next
spring	letter	bunch	talk
			wish
nod	mile	fool	making
God	pile	tool	class
rod	file	spool	does
			warm
into	haven't	alone	taking
can't	anything	shoe	stop
inside	anywhere	step	gone
above	fry	wash	having
besides	case	after	nor
miss	city	short	done
I'm	visit	alive	goes
cloth	water	cost	true
keep	hold	sleep	who

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
ink	lake	tip	moss
pink	bake	trip	sake
wink	sake	slip	real
sink	shake	skip	wire
drink	flake	ship	dirt
think	wake	whip	act
			tire
moss	real	hem	trip
cross	meal	gem	job
			skip
kid	tire	rob	didn't
mid	wire	job	I'll
			bacon
bath	flat	gift	both
path	mat	lift	coming
			meet
nut	tub	ton	road
hut	rub	son	sent
			shall
barn	dirt	bacon	making
belt	act	sang	walk
agree	bind	I'll	alive
even	bite	didn't	God
given	blush	before	swing
off	club	than	think

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
head	mark	bend	date
dead	park	mend	kept
bread	bark	lend	roll
thread	lark	spend	use
			bark
date	faint	gum	faint
hate	paint	sum	crawl
plate	saint	plum	stood
			please
hole	horn	house	press
pole	thorn	mouse	paint
			hurt
fond	goat	please	tease
pond	float	tease	scrape
			strike
growl	tumble	press	both
obey	climb	put	study
cover	used	fold	dirt
kept	hurt	scrape	skip
leave	spit	white	thread
roll	march	study	thorn
belong	stood	split	obey
crawl	left	strike	belong
use	lose	rise	float
their	sent	full	prays

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
right	smoke	bag	right
sight	spoke	rag	speak
light	broke	tag	held
night	woke	drag	news
			smoke
bright	fed	root	sight
fight	led	boot	spoke
might	fled	shoot	need
			catch
weak	need	kick	truth
speak	bleed	brick	night
			broke
blow	patch	lent	bleed
flow	catch	spent	lesson
			bright
held	truth	ashes	music
hope	soul	matter	kick
ark	music	winter	ashes
lead	noise	danger	fight
rode	lesson	leaf	woke
sprang	ocean	whom	brick
world	river	elm	matter
news	sea	oak	might
color	stone	afraid	afraid
meet	buy	done	act

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
fair	cream	line	fair
pair	steam	pine	noisy
hair	seam	dine	busy
stair	team	vine	dull
			pair
hour	east	lie	team
sour	feast	tie	great
flour	beast	pie	tiny
			beast
fist	seen	fog	high
mist	green	hog	burn
			class
post	lock	burn	whole
most	flock	turn	after
			quiet
only	empty	another	those
mix	dull	tired	bleed
tender	gentle	glove	brick
open	like	whole	catch
bold	silver	cherry	broke
much	great	yellow	didn't
noisy	large	quiet	fight
busy	high	apart	kick
tiny	garden	those	lesson
stop	black	true	matter

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
dance	sir	arm	stir
glance	stir	farm	grew
			manner
hoe	brass	harp	hoop
toe	glass	sharp	glass
			close
few	camp	art	use
flew	lamp	smart	afternoon
grew	stamp	start	awhile
			hoe
pear	cast	deer	past
wear	past	steer	always
			whose
banner	battle	load	beggar
manner	cattle	toad	toad
			heard
hoop	afternoon	mumps	next
which	awhile	soft	busy
none	always	alike	fair
sweet	never	bare	need
curl	early	pure	pair
close	whose	floor	please
Christmas	beggar	seem	press
iron	jelly	heard	quiet
morning	butter	hood	roll

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-Eighth Week*
cave	bay	tack	cave
save	pay	pack	feel
wave	gray	sack	ponies
pave	pray	lack	funny
brave	spray	crack	dollar
grave	stray	track	pay
			poppy
up	inch	raise	pansy
cup	pinch	praise	rotten
			rabbit
heel	long	crust	happen
feel	strong	just	bottom
			sorry
pony	pansy	body	crack
ponies	pansies	bodies	ladder
			track
funny	kettle	bubble	raise
poppy	rotten	daddy	carry
rabbit	happen	carry	cotton
supper	bottom	cotton	muddy
coffee	ladder	hurry	afraid
happy	summer	muddy	awhile
arrow	sorry	dinner	close
dollar	bottle	bonnet	heard
nor	read	shall	whole

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
lean	ill	net	reach
mean	hill	wet	clean
bean	mill	yet	Miss
clean	till	fret	salt
			died
each	died	jump	mean
reach	cried	lump	bean
teach	tried	stump	teach
			cheek
band	creek	bolt	among
grand	cheek	colt	jump
			again
dusty	hung	grade	warm
rusty	sung	shade	almost
			truly
donkey	monkey	turkey	because
donkeys	monkeys	turkeys	once
			whose
Miss	too	about	till
oh	along	again	woke
cannot	over	almost	track
cooky	among	also	ponies
salt	between	truly	quiet
horse	below	because	raise
chicken	across	once	dollar

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
bank	yell	took	scrap
rank	spell	nook	copy
drank	shell	hook	stole
plank	smell	brook	yell
blank	dwell	shook	daisy
			write
lap	neck	could	smell
sap	deck	would	wrote
scrap	peck	should	know
			begin
cage	hall	drunk	took
page	small	trunk	trunk
			nicely
copy	daisy	key	knew
copies	daisies	keys	begun
			chase
steal	drive	begun	among
stole	drove	wise	hurry
become	write	nicely	ponies
became	wrote	count	mean
draw	know	chase	whom
drew	knew	wouldn't	who
forget	begin	wait	feel
forgot	began	awake	jump
coming	making	having	speak

Grade Four

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
pale	mate	peal	scale
tale	rate	heal	mellow
sale	skate	deal	caught
male	state	seal	taught
scale	grate	veal	aim
			holiday
fellow	waste	soup	rate
mellow	paste	group	peal
			claim
caught	ranch	fetch	deal
taught	branch	stretch	soup
			fetch
aim	tan	tent	veal
claim	plan	rent	group
			stretch
enter	lazy	ready	ready
center	crazy	steady	forbid
			family
birthday	queen	teacher	steady
holiday	giant	rider	nurse
somebody	forgive	Santa Claus	uncle
sometime	forbid	understand	beggar
somewhere	nurse	person	cheek
someone	doctor	family	knew
something	grandma	farmer	ponies
bedtime	grandpa	uncle	smoke
bookcase	carpet	darling	strike

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding **s** or **es** to the singular.

2. A compound word is a word made up of two or more distinct words, used as one word in form and meaning (example—**railroad**).

3. A syllable or syllables added to the end of a word is called a **suffix.**

Study Exercises

1st Week—Make a list of the compound words on the preceding page, and separate them into the words of which they are made up.

2nd Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **giant, queen, skate, carpet, state, doctor, rate, plan** and **grate.**

3rd Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **pale, grate, peal, sale, heal, tale** and **male.**

Dictation Review—4th Week

1. The bear had black fur.
2. They were having a sale of carpets.
3. The male bird was a lovely singer.
4. They caught a mouse this morning.
5. There was only a pale red rose left.
6. There is a good fire here in the grate.
7. He did not plan to waste even a cent.
8. We heard the peal of the new bells every night.
9. The doctor did all he could to heal the child.
10. There was a long stretch of road before us.

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
map	beat	duck	chase
tap	heat	tuck	nicely
trap	feat	stuck	stole
strap	neat	truck	map
slap	treat	pluck	scare
snap	cheat	struck	known
			dragon
scare	skirt	suit	poem
spare	shirt	fruit	reader
			pork
grown	harm	rush	peace
known	charm	brush	treat
			skirt
wagon	ticket	borrow	cricket
dragon	cricket	sorrow	answer
			shirt
spoon	cow	won't	engine
moon	plow	don't	suffer
			pretty
poem	answer	settle	sudden
reader	engine	hello	pluck
calf	button	pork	suit
pretty	bitter	offer	fruit
pearl	middle	hoping	borrow
country	suffer	raising	won't
peace	jolly	safe	hoping
army	sudden	dried	sorrow

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the following groups of words and tell how the second word is formed from the first.

hope	raise	come	have
hoping	raising	coming	having

The suffix in **hoping, raising, coming** and **having** is **ing**, which begins with a vowel. Final **e** is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

2. The words **aren't** and **don't** are called **contractions.** They are formed from the words **are not** and **do not.** The apostrophe is used to show where a letter or letters have been omitted.

Study Exercises

5th Week—Write the plurals of **map, poem, strap, wagon, pearl, reader, spoon** and **dragon.** (p. 23.)

6th Week—Find ten words on the preceding page that have a double consonant (example—**suffer**). What sound of the vowel precedes the double consonant?

7th Week—Write the words formed by adding **ing** to **take, make, save, drive** and **write.**

Dictation Review—8th Week

1. She taught the girls how to make butter.
2. The calf had grown a great deal in four weeks.
3. The country had been at peace for many years.
4. It was a great feat to beat that team.
5. We sent help to the car that was stuck.
6. The coat dried when left in the sun.
7. Find a fairy story to read to him.
8. Her pearl ring was very pretty.
9. They don't want to plow to-day.
10. No one would have known her.

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
ash	fame	feet	don't
cash	lame	beet	hello
dash	shame	sleet	jolly
sash	frame	sheet	offer
crash	blame	greet	raising
thrash	flame	fleet	dried
			scrap
crab	mule	silly	smell
grab	rule	chilly	whom
			blind
grind	mountain	hug	second
blind	fountain	drug	fourth
			lame
rover	born	rack	rule
clover	corn	stack	fifth
			mountain
melt	fear	keg	eighty
felt	clear	peg	sixth
			fountain
lovely	tenth	second	divide
awful	eighty	third	greet
thankful	thousand	fourth	eighth
careful	figure	fifth	fleet
careless	lucky	sixth	silly
broken	divide	seventh	ninth
golden	easy	eighth	chilly
noble	month	ninth	keg

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Study the following groups of words, and tell how the second word is formed from the first.

love	care	care	nice
lovely	careful	careless	nicely

The suffixes **ly, ful** and **less** begin with consonants. Final **e** is kept before a suffix beginning with a consonant. The words **awful** and **truly** are two of the very few exceptions to this rule.

2. What is the vowel sound of the words **fame, lame** and **shame?** Words of one syllable having the long sound of the vowel, usually end in silent **e.**

Study Exercises

9th Week—Add **ful** and **less** to **hope**; add **ly** to **like** and **blind**; add **less** to **home.**

10th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **frame, flame, mule, rule, mountain, figure, fountain** and **month.**

11th Week—Write the words from which the following words have been formed: **third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth** and **ninth.**

Dictation Review—12th Week

1. We sat in the fourth row.
2. She was born on the eighth day of the month.
3. There were many beets in the garden.
4. The whole family was there to greet us.
5. The snow on the mountain will soon melt.
6. The fleet will sail in a few days.
7. That is the ninth cup she has broken.
8. They say that he will always be lame.
9. It was not easy to drive the mules.
10. They were all hoping to see Santa Claus.

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
beam	mock	hatch	peg
dream	block	match	awful
scream	stock	snatch	careful
stream	knock	scratch	golden
			sorry
bride	ax	lace	trunk
slide	tax	race	careless
pride	wax	brace	write
guide	flax	place	slide
			pit
fit	everyone	basket	honest
hit	everybody	bucket	knock
pit	everything	blanket	hose
			organ
hide	able	pickle	snatch
tide	stable	tickle	pickle
			fact
mitten	hose	push	scratch
kitten	nose	bush	tickle
			quite
simple	cabin	brand	gas
single	soap	check	stir
absent	organ	beef	study
honest	piano	dim	wrote
tablet	bundle	fact	yell
build	cord	quite	stream
hotel	watch	gas	eighth

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice the **ck** in **bucket, check, pickle, tickle, mock, block, stock** and **knock.**

2. On page 144 of this book you will find a page from a dictionary. The words **egg** and **electrician** at the top of the page are called **guide words.** They are the first and last words defined on that page. Discuss with your teacher the purpose of the guide words.

Study Exercises

13th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **dream, tide, kitten, tablet, hotel, pit, stream** and **mitten.**

14th Week—Arrange the following words alphabetically: **mock, soap, cord, able, wax, stock, knock** and **piano.**

15th Week—Add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to the words **hatch, match, snatch, scratch, knock, dream** and **scream.**

Dictation Review—16th Week

1. He took great pride in his new organ.
2. There will be high tide in an hour.
3. They had a new hose for the garden.
4. The dog began to snatch at the basket.
5. It was quite dark before he lighted the gas.
6. Let us check the bundles here.
7. Everyone watched the race.
8. There were three kittens in the basket.
9. They plan to build a hotel in this block.
10. Ask the waiter for our check.

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
peep	witch	main	stripe
creep	ditch	gain	worn
sheep	stitch	pain	gay
steep	pitch	grain	odd
sweep	switch	stain	witch
			ledge
wipe	bee	plain	shed
pipe	flee	chain	ditch
stripe	glee	brain	we'll
			earth
worn	ledge	drain	stitch
torn	pledge	train	pledge
			stain
gay	pool	vain	pitch
clay	stool	strain	wonder
			Bible
gun	daylight	bedroom	wheat
fun	moonlight	bathroom	switch
			forest
lad	shed	sky	product
limp	smile	wonder	greet
mild	silk	storm	keg
mess	size	Bible	gas
mob	we'll	wife	suffer
odd	war	forest	snatch
quick	heaven	product	caught
risk	earth	wheat	hello

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The following examples show three spellings of the long **oo** sound.

oo,—moon, soon, spoon.
ou,—soup, group.
o, —to, do, lose.

2. The letter **q** is always followed by the letter **u.** Notice the words **quick, quite** and **queen.**

3. The word **Bible** always begins with a capital letter.

4. Look carefully at the one **r** in **forest** and the one **d** in **product.**

Study Exercises

17th Week—Arrange the following words alphabetically: **creep, wipe, stripe, lad, torn, sheep, mob** and **risk.**

18th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **witch, shed, ditch, heaven, stitch, pool, switch, bee** and **smile.**

19th Week—Make a list of the compound words on the preceding page, and a list of the words from which they are formed.

Dictation Review—20th Week

1. Everyone was afraid of the old witch.
2. The bee flew away at once.
3. There was a deep ditch at one side of the road.
4. They built the house on a ledge of rock.
5. Their mother taught them how to make fine stitches.
6. He lived on the main street of the town.
7. The cut gave her great pain.
8. They tried very hard to flee from the storm.
9. She was a pretty girl, but not vain.
10. He pledged his word that he would do it.

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
cane	jaw	oil	pane
lane	raw	boil	slept
pane	law	coil	break
mane	claw	soil	oats
plane	straw	spoil	plane
			steak
swept	ferry	tank	orange
slept	berry	thank	guard
crept	merry	prank	prune
			often
fade	note	skim	guess
blade	vote	swim	jaw
trade	quote	trim	berry
			straw
break	woman	cure	merry
steak	women	sure	vote
			woman
postman	playmate	blackboard	laugh
post office	playground	blacksmith	quote
			women
oats	haul	behave	wasn't
orange	laugh	finish	prank
prune	prove	gather	throw
peas	says	invite	doesn't
often	sew	listen	refuse
guard	wasn't	refuse	sure
guess	doesn't	throw	ninth

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The following examples show three spellings of the sound of long **a.**

a, —cane, lane.
ea,—break, steak.
ei, —veil, vein.

2. Notice that the word **women,** the plural of **woman,** is formed exactly the same as **men,** the plural of **man.**

3. If you will think of **sure** and **cure** together, they will be easier to spell correctly.

Study Exercises

21st Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **break, lane, steak, mane, plane, pane** and **swept.**

22nd Week—Write the compound words on the preceding page, and tell from what words they are made up.

23rd Week—Write the plurals of **coil, blackboard, prank, tank, note, blade** and **orange.**

Dictation Review—24th Week

1. The lane from this gate leads to the post office.
2. They broke two panes of glass.
3. He wasn't able to break the switch.
4. They sold some berries that they had picked in the woods.
5. The horse's mane was long and black.
6. The women often laughed at the little fellow.
7. They used a plane in building the shed.
8. Three of them slept on the straw.
9. The prunes made a stain on the cloth.
10. He doesn't think he can haul the load.

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eighth Week*
sting	ant	ahead	toss
sling	pant	tread	laid
fling	plant	spread	comfort
string	grant	instead	running
			beside
boss	damp	age	loss
toss	cramp	sage	grant
loss	tramp	stage	sift
			beneath
laid	sift	slick	later
paid	drift	trick	comfortable
braid	swift	thick	pour
			losing
comfort	fresh	shine	ahead
comfortable	flesh	brine	sage
			walnut
football	sunlight	walnut	instead
baseball	sunshine	chestnut	being
			easily
spider	beneath	being	Mrs.
skipped	forth	loving	loving
pocket	later	north	laugh
bald	rather	sort	often
aside	to-night	rising	slept
running	choose	Mr.	stripe
beside	pour	Mrs.	witch
behind	losing	easily	prune

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the following groups, and tell how the second word is formed from the first.

skip	run
skipped	running

Both **skip** and **run** end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. The last consonant is called a final consonant. This final consonant is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

2. In the dictionary the words **to-day** and **to-night** are spelled with a hyphen. However, you will often find them written without a hyphen.

Study Exercises

25th Week—Form three adjectives by adding **able** to **break, laugh** and **cure.** (p. 25.)

26th Week—Find the following words in the dictionary, and write their definitions: **fresh, sift, sling, spider, ant** and **damp.**

27th Week—From what words have **being, loving, rising** and **easily** been formed?

Dictation Review—28th Week

1. She could not sew even a plain stitch.
2. The ants were running over the floor.
3. We shall have steak for dinner.
4. He did not choose to buy or sell.
5. Her feet were so cold they were blue.
6. He was happy as he went forth into the new country.
7. Pour the tea when you see them coming.
8. She suffered because of her sister's sorrow.
9. The ball hit him on the jaw.
10. We'll have a storm to-night.

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
cape	ought	anybody	tape
tape	fought	anyhow	mostly
grape	bought	anyone	o'clock
shape	brought	anyway	ought
			joke
liver	sought	earn	shape
shiver	thought	learn	bought
			couldn't
blew	cork	found	flood
stew	fork	pound	brought
threw	stork	ground	robin
			negro
print	joke	tone	trade
flint	yoke	bone	fought
			stuck
mice	snake	blood	everything
rice	rake	flood	caught
			sought
around	drum	teeth	yoke
reading	couldn't	violet	berry
mostly	cloak	moth	thought
nearly	pants	herd	jaw
o'clock	sofa	robin	ledge
loaf	crib	lamb	running
order	finger	wolf	sometime
stove	heart	negro	women
kite	tooth	cracker	we'll

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The final consonant in **read** is **d.** It follows two vowels, **ea,** therefore it is not doubled in **reading.** You remember in the words **skipped** and **running,** where the final consonant was doubled, it was preceded by only **one** vowel.

2. If you can see the **ought** in **fought, bought, brought, sought** and **thought,** it will be easy to spell all of these words.

3. **Mr.** and **Mrs.** are **abbreviations.** Abbreviations are always followed by a period.

Study Exercises

29th Week—What is the suffix in **mostly** and **nearly?** Write three other words that are formed in this way.

30th Week—Write sentences using the plurals of the following words: **thought, fork, snake, sofa, drum, heart, finger** and **cloak.**

31st Week—Add **ing** to the following words: **run, skip, skim, come, write, have, aim** and **eat.** (25, 35.)

Dictation Review—32nd Week

1. We found an old keg downstairs.
2. Everyone must learn how to earn a living.
3. The wind blew and the rain fell.
4. There was a yoke of oxen in the field.
5. The herd ran to the heart of the forest.
6. They threw the ball to each other.
7. My aunt will meet you.
8. I can't throw the ball that far.
9. We found a robin in the nest.
10. You can find violets there every spring.

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
frown	boast	rail	sugar
brown	coast	hail	pencil
drown	toast	mail	mouth
crown	roast	nail	children
			cuff
wild	self	pail	drown
child	shelf	sail	fore
			friend
rip	mince	bar	guest
grip	since	tar	number
clip	prince	scar	nickel
			princess
fig	mop	fore	program
twig	top	sore	prize
			pail
mouth	chop	puff	since
south	crop	cuff	sail
			tar
sugar	half	rope	twig
guest	papers	pint	sometime
market	program	quart	gain
bench	nickel	corner	spread
ruler	fence	princess	choose
knife	prize	people	sort
pencil	wheel	friend	woman
number	church	lady	taught
built	wool	children	stretch

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **ruler** comes from **rule.** The final **e** is dropped before the suffix **er**; otherwise there would be two **e's.**

2. Notice the two **f's** in **puff** and **cuff.** The letter **f** at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled.

3. The following examples show two ways of spelling the same sound.

ou, —mouth, south.
ow,—frown, brown.

4. The suffix **ess,** as in **princess,** denotes **feminine** form.

Study Exercises

33rd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following verbs: **frown, drown, clip, grip, rip** and **number.** (p. 35.)

34th Week—Add the suffix **er** to **rove, lose** and **write.**

35th Week—Arrange the following words in alphabetical order: **crown, child, clip, coast, chop, crop, church, cuff, corner** and **children.**

Dictation Review—36th Week

1. The guests were all very merry and comfortable.
2. The tale that the bald man told got the prize.
3. They put a sail on the ferry boat.
4. The princess almost drowned.
5. It is the horse's right fore foot that is sore.
6. The postman brings the mail every day.
7. We could hear the hail falling for an hour.
8. He bought a pail in which to carry his dinner.
9. There was a gold stripe on his cuff.
10. I saw the woman running to the children.

Grade Five

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
jail	bore	tight	basement
tail	tore	flight	tore
fail	shore	fright	national
trail	score	delight	formal
			worth
fort	shave	chalk	perfume
sport	slave	stalk	foul
			grocery
battleship	nation	lumber	cuff
battlefield	national	timber	choose
			comfortable
base	form	grocer	yoke
basement	formal	grocery	stuck
			pledge
explore	reply	county	greet
except	rebuke	weave	ditch
excuse	relate	worth	dried
explain	remind	breast	stain
export′	report	garment	princess
ex′port	recite	perfume	doesn't
expect	rejoice	sole	drown
Utah	respect	health	switch
remove	reduce	foul	sorrow
regain	record′	young	we'll
remark	rec′ord	extra	stitch
return	didn't	stiff	stalk
repeat	another	afraid	flight

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. A syllable or syllables added at the beginning of a word is called a **prefix. Pre** means **before.**

2. In the word **basement** final **e** is retained before the suffix **ment** which begins with a consonant.

3. The correct pronunciation of words is indicated in the dictionary by **diacritical marks,** whose meaning is shown by the examples given at the bottom of each page of the dictionary. (See page 124.)

Study Exercises

1st Week—Write the following words and indicate their pronunciation as shown in the dictionary: **tail, base, fail, fort** and **repeat.**

2nd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following words: **rebuke, report, recite, respect, rejoice, record** and **remind.** (p. 25.)

3rd Week—Make a list of the words on the preceding page that are formed by the addition of suffixes. Underline the suffixes.

Dictation Review—4th Week

1. The tail of the kite was caught in a tree.
2. To-day is a national holiday.
3. The boy had a new sole put on his shoe.
4. Please record these numbers.
5. Make a record of these numbers.
6. Some states export lumber.
7. Lumber is the main export.
8. She was too weak to climb the stairs.
9. We led the horse and then rode him.
10. He tried to steal a large sum of money.

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
bait	cutter	loud	await
gait	gutter	aloud	plentiful
strait	mutter	cloud	enclose
await	flutter	proud	sailor
			swear
gravel	hollow	paddle	gutter
travel	follow	saddle	engage
			visitor
plenty	chose	proper	chose
plentiful	chosen	properly	dismiss
			encourage
beauty	wove	either	actor
beautiful	woven	neither	dispute
			aloud
enlarge	dismiss	mighty	either
enclose	dispute	healthy	disturb
engage	dispose	greedy	healthy
enjoy	disturb	guilty	display
encourage	display	worthy	neither
sailor	dislike	windy	guilty
visitor	disobey	homely	dislike
actor	disgrace	cloudy	homely
turnip	tempt	jerky	reins
corn	gulf	reins	disobey
boost	knee	taste	taste
swear	list	drill	comfortable
between	truly	adverb	disgrace

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the following groups of words, and notice how the second word is formed from the first.

beauty	plenty
beautiful	plentiful

When final **y** is preceded by a consonant, the **y** is changed to **i** when adding a suffix beginning with a consonant.

2. In the words **mighty, healthy, greedy, guilty, worthy, windy, cloudy** and **jerky,** the suffix **y** has been added to the nouns **might, health** and the rest, to form adjectives.

Study Exercises

5th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **gait, boost, strait, between, plentiful, await** and **engage.**

6th Week—Add the prefix **dis** to the following words: **comfort, cover, agree** and **honest.**

7th Week—Add **y** to **rain, puff, soap** and **dirt;** add **ly** to **state, queen, main** and **safe.** (p. 27.)

Dictation Review—8th Week

1. The actor repeated his part aloud.
2. Our visitor was delighted with a sight of the sea.
3. Will it disturb you to hold the reins?
4. He didn't know what kind of bait to use.
5. We have seen a real display of skill.
6. He walked at such a slow gait we could not wait.
7. The father was proud of his little son.
8. The strait was four miles long.
9. It seemed that we were past the right road.
10. The body is the home of the soul.

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
fare	vest	eight	suppose
hare	test	weight	cities
mare	chest	freight	fault
			minute
share	measure	capture	usual
glare	pleasure	torture	supposed
stare	treasure	creature	measure
			terror
platter	terror	bulk	thirteen
scatter	horror	bulb	weight
			pleasure
suppose	homesick	froze	horror
supposed	seasick	frozen	torture
			January
cities	officer	January	February
counties	master	February	treasure
countries	barber	March	April
ladies	eleven	April	October
studies	twelve	May	doesn't
cousin	thirteen	June	dried
crowd	fourteen	July	princess
fault	fifteen	August	switch
minute	sixteen	September	stitch
picnic	seventeen	October	stain
rough	eighteen	November	aloud
usual	nineteen	December	actor
blond	broom	blunder	display

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Study these groups of words and explain how the second word has been formed from the first.

city	country	county	lady	study
cities	countries	counties	ladies	studies

Nouns ending in final **y** preceded by a consonant, change **y** to **i** and add **es** to form the plural.

2. The names of the months of the year always begin with capital letters.

3. Look carefully at the words **February** and **usual.**

Study Exercises

9th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **family, berry, ferry, body, fairy, story, party, daisy, copy** and **pansy.**

10th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **eighteen, vest, treasure, terror, thirteen** and **horror.**

11th Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following words: **capture, test, torture, blunder** and **stare.** (p. 25.)

Dictation Review—12th Week

1. The weight of the fish was eight pounds.
2. The hare ran from the hunter in terror.
3. The little boys stared through the hole in the fence.
4. We knew we should have to wait a few minutes.
5. The usual fare had been raised two dollars.
6. You will need to wear a coat to-day.
7. The trees were all bare in February.
8. The girl wears a pink bow on her hair.
9. Will you please write a letter for me?
10. I'll order the flour now.

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
deed	price	judge	weed
weed	slice	fudge	palm
speed	twice	grudge	angrily
			action
palm	peel	tear	mention
calm	steel	spear	needle
			calm
grandfather	worse	sauce	governor
grandmother	worst	saucer	addition
			peel
govern	express	nature	express
governor	impress	natural	multiply
			plantation
angry	multiply	supply	impress
angrily	multiplier	supplies	movement
			scene
action	moment	elbow	multiplier
question	movement	blouse	judge
mention	pavement	grease	spear
vacation	refreshment	comb	saucer
addition	deportment	unless	fudge
plantation	monument	though	natural
woolen	yarn	camel	blouse
level	rye	coward	grease
chart	barley	stag	grudge
needle	onion	legal	though
tiger	scene	kneel	camel

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that final **e** is kept before the suffix in the words **movement** and **pavement.**

2. Recall the rule which explains why **y** is changed to **i** in forming the word **supplies.** (p. 47.)

3. In the dictionary, words are divided into syllables. There are a few simple rules for the syllabication of words, which will prove helpful to you when you need to divide a word at the end of a line. **Forming Syllables**—(a) Every syllable must contain a sounded vowel. (b) Two vowels standing side by side are in the same syllable when sounded together; as **ear ly** and **dai sy.**

Study Exercises

13th Week—Add the suffix **ly** to **ready, body, greedy, mighty** and **worthy.** (p. 45.)

14th Week—Divide the following words into the correct syllables: **because, fountain, beneath, nearly, regain, rejoice, sailor** and **greedy.**

15th Week—Explain how the following words have been formed: **governor, natural, refreshment, cheerful** and **angrily.**

Dictation Review—16th Week

1. Will you peel some pears for me?
2. None of them were in the hall.
3. I tried to tear the cloth along the seam.
4. The steel rail was covered with grease.
5. The scene was prettier because of the mist.
6. Their mother promised them some fudge.
7. Her new pair of shoes did not fit well in the heel.
8. We will sow the flower seeds in the morning.
9. They all said "Hello" as he drove by.
10. The boy was praised for his brave deed.

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
heap	dew	edge	kneel
leap	Jew	hedge	ridge
cheap	crew	wedge	cannon
			collar
ridge	roof	peak	cellar
bridge	proof	streak	crew
			dishonor
potato	crumb	weigh	ribbon
tomato	thumb	neigh	attic
			weigh
wrap	manage	allow	honor
wrapped	manager	allowed	allow
			interest
western	honor	interest	baggage
westerner	dishonor	interested	hurrah
			interested
cabbage	roller	tunnel	blizzard
cannon	rattle	baggage	arrest
collar	struggle	blizzard	to-morrow
penny	copper	stagger	procession
hammer	cripple	hurrah	disturb
cellar	ribbon	arrest	February
wedding	bullet	to-morrow	grease
rubber	gallon	procession	minute
buggy	attic	bidding	national
waffle	blossom	stopping	scene
pepper	barrel	skipping	usual

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice the words of more than one syllable on the preceding page, in which the double consonant follows the short sound of the vowel. The word **roller** is an exception; it has been formed by adding **er** to the word **roll.**

2. The plurals of **tomato** and **potato** are formed by adding **es** to the singular.

3. Notice the **el** endings in **barrel** and **tunnel.**

4. In the words **weigh** and **neigh e** comes before **i.**

Study Exercises

17th Week—Add the suffix **er** to **deal, fence, coast, heat, pitch, toast** and **sweep.** (p. 39.)

18th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **dew, wrap, attic, dishonor, crew, roller** and **proof.**

19th Week—Add **ed** to the following verbs: **arrest, stop, skip, weigh, manage** and **rattle.** (pp. 25, 35.)

Dictation Review—20th Week

1. They fired a cannon when the procession started.
2. There were many hurrahs from the interested crowd.
3. It is no dishonor to die on the field of battle.
4. We were not allowed to go out of the house.
5. The fish we caught weighed three pounds.
6. There were streaks of red and gold in the western sky.
7. He wrapped the book carefully and sent it to her.
8. You should wear a wrap to-day.
9. The horses neighed loudly every morning.
10. No one knows what the letter means.

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
chief	moan	owl	chief
thief	loan	howl	fringe
grief	groan	fowl	wren
			mistress
beach	joint	range	livery
preach	point	change	thief
			perform
hinge	candle	calves	moan
fringe	handle	halves	hostile
			gravy
artist	useful	within	banana
dentist	useless	without	grief
			solid
selfish	hostile	captain	loan
foolish	fertile	curtain	fertile
			juice
brow	stout	bushel	fowl
victory	socks	pasture	captain
swan	grove	screw	bushel
wren	tribe	sausage	else
mistress	draft	quilt	hymn
livery	gravy	evening	perhaps
harness	juice	board	cannon
seek	banana	else	curtain
cause	stoop	thus	blizzard
perform	welcome	hymn	interested
solid	birth	perhaps	weight

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that **i** comes before **e** in the words **chief, thief** and **grief.** The following rhyme will help you to remember the position of **i** and **e: "I** before **e,** except after **c,** or when sounded as **a,** as in **neighbor** and **weigh."**

2. What is the singular of **calves** and **halves?** In these two words and others, the **f** of the singular is changed to **v** before adding **es** to form the plural.

3. Look carefully at **per** in **perhaps.**

Study Exercises

21st Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **chief, victory, wren, hinge, cause, artist** and **beach.** (pp. 23, 47.)

22nd Week—Copy the following words and underline the suffixes: **artist, selfish, foolish, useful** and **useless.**

23rd Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **hymn, board, else, thus, howl, screw, quilt** and **range.**

Dictation Review—24th Week

1. The baseball captain said that ball was a foul.
2. A draft for one hundred dollars was sent to him as a loan.
3. The national hymn was not sung by those from hostile countries.
4. The hunter killed two fowls.
5. We could hear the man groan.
6. July Fourth is the birthday of our country.
7. The board was lying close to the walk.
8. We could often hear her moan because of her grief.
9. We found three wrens in the tree.
10. Did you find any weeds in the garden?

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eighth Week*
lone	weather	freeze	goal
shone	feather	sneeze	getting
throne	leather	breeze	deny
			balance
coal	voice	aid	choice
goal	choice	maid	trough
			delightful
getting	cough	weep	simply
letting	trough	asleep	distance
			ugly
defy	labor	telegram	canned
deny	harbor	telephone	stopped
			pronounce
balance	wonderful	underneath	weep
distance	delightful	underground	telephone
			hurrying
icy	simply	hurrying	loafing
ugly	kindly	loafing	surely
rosy	begged	willing	fudge
stingy	fitted	revenge	grief
hungry	canned	recess	result
in'sert	stopped	result	hurrah
insert'	protest'	Iowa	loan
inspect	pro'test	improve	reins
invent	protect	unhappy	wren
instruct	provide	unable	visitor
handful	pronounce	surely	terror

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Words of one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final letter in adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

2. Notice the words **insert′** and **in′sert, protest′** and **pro′test.** In general when words spelled the same are used as different parts of speech, **verbs** are accented on the **last** syllable, and **nouns** and **adjectives** on the **first** syllable.

3. In **icy** and **rosy** the **e** was dropped when **y** was added. (p. 25.)

4. Notice the **e** in **surely.**

Study Exercises

25th Week—Add **ing** to **cut, beg, bid, hop, pat, pin, run, set, fret, put, ship, rub, split** and **trot.**

26th Week—Use the following words in sentences: **insert′, in′sert, protest′** and **pro′test.**

27th Week—List all the words on the preceding page that are formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes and underline the prefixes and suffixes.

Dictation Review—28th Week

1. A lone tree stood in the field.
2. The king sat on his throne.
3. The maid was hurrying to finish her work.
4. They filed a protest to-day.
5. He was told to protest the case.
6. We stopped at a delightful place.
7. The balance in the bank is ten dollars.
8. He ran with the ball to the goal.
9. The sun shone brightly on the day of the picnic.
10. No one tried to deny the report.

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
knit	idle	niece	knit
quit	bridle	piece	double
			gentleman
hire	lung	germ	kitchen
spire	sprung	term	idle
			lung
double	title	bluff	gnaw
trouble	rifle	stuff	trouble
			thaw
veil	gnaw	circle	plateau
vein	thaw	circus	pitcher
			Tuesday
fireman	plateau	twenty	priest
gentleman	priest	thirty	Wednesday
fisherman	whirl	forty	written
policeman	grumble	fifty	niece
sponge	scold	ninety	germ
postal	pitcher	hundred	Saturday
kitchen	Sunday	myself	piece
couch	Monday	ourselves	term
palace	Tuesday	yourself	bluff
temple	Wednesday	yourselves	circle
scarf	Thursday	himself	hundred
screen	Friday	herself	stuff
during	Saturday	themselves	pronounce
flower	written	itself	procession
choke	clown	disagree	delightful

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The following examples show **three** spellings of the short **u** sound.

ou,—rough, trouble, double.
u, —lung, sprung, Sunday.
o, —sponge, son, Monday.

2. The names of the days of the week always begin with capital letters.

3. **Eau,** as found in **plateau,** is a rather unusual spelling of the sound of long **o.** This spelling is taken from the French language, and is found in a few other English words.

Study Exercises

29th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **fireman, flower, palace, gentleman, scarf, vein, policeman, temple** and **sponge.**

30th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **title, clown, idle, sprung, bridle, whirl, plateau** and **rifle.**

31st Week—Make a list of five words of one syllable that end in double **f.**

Dictation Review—32nd Week

1. The veil hid her face.
2. He cut a vein in his arm.
3. He caught the horse by the bridle.
4. The pitcher was broken into a number of pieces.
5. We picked all the flowers on Wednesday.
6. The mouse gnawed the rope.
7. She didn't pronounce the name clearly.
8. No one was idle for a minute.
9. I met her niece this morning.
10. We will climb to the plateau to-morrow.

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
oar	mask	blaze	roar
roar	task	graze	deceive
			muzzle
deceive	tile	hero	forenoon
receive	while	zero	postal
			cupboard
muzzle	honey	loose	receive
puzzle	money	goose	reindeer
			task
hardware	farewell	pancake	while
hillside	midnight	overcoat	forehead
breakfast	nearby	overflow	clerk
grapevine	northwest	grasshopper	loose
windmill	outside	cupboard	won
forenoon	railroad	forehead	wrong
newsboy	schoolhouse	reindeer	themselves
necktie	teapot	rainbow	inspect
			delight
chimney	carload	until	bait
window	American	soldier	crowd
cradle	German	navy	bullet
touch	English	clerk	streak
won	Spanish	wrong	soldier
wood	French	shelter	dishonor
soak	Indian	dose	hurrying
wring	nothing	oven	piece
fiddle	flannel	suitcase	thaw

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Proper nouns, and adjectives formed from proper nouns, should always begin with capital letters.

2. Note carefully that there is only one l in **until.**

3. When finding words in the dictionary, you will notice that certain abbreviations, such as **n., adv.,** and **a.,** follow the words. These abbreviations show the part of speech to which the word belongs.

Study Exercises

33rd Week—Add **ed** to **deceive, soak, touch, receive** and **puzzle.** (p. 25.)

34th Week—Copy the following words and find what part of speech they are as indicated in the dictionary: **task, nothing, nearby, while, railroad, farewell** and **northwest.**

35th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **navy, soldier, chimney, schoolhouse, mask, fiddle** and **grapevine.** (pp. 23, 47.)

Dictation Review—36th Week

1. We built a wood fire on the beach.
2. He knows how to handle an oar.
3. The cattle graze on the mountain side.
4. Neither team won the race.
5. Wring the cloth as dry as you can.
6. The grass was covered with dew.
7. We kept all the apples in the cellar.
8. The blizzard was followed by a sudden thaw.
9. They put a muzzle on the dog.
10. The child could not deceive his mother.

Grade Six

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
success	fearful	planter	successful
successful	fearless	plaster	dreadful
			doubt
dread	backward	pump	skillful
dreadful	forward	plump	depend
			hasty
doubt	false	farther	false
doubtful	falsehood	further	review
			doubtful
skillful	view	furnish	bathe
faithful	review	punish	human
lawful	interview	vanish	attend
			grammar
depend	advice	courage	punish
defend	bathe	damage	pattern
extend	burst	postage	cistern
intend	pope	message	courage
pretend	vast	savage	concern
attend	worm	package	blizzard
			deceive
holy	upset	fern	delight
hasty	tend	lantern	plateau
curly	prefer	southern	streak
gloomy	problem	pattern	won
heavy	frank	modern	gnaw
rainy	human	concern	hostile
tardy	grammar	cistern	muzzle

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. A **derivative** is a word that has been developed from another word by the addition of a suffix or prefix or both, or by internal change.
2. Notice that **grammar** ends in **ar.**
3. If you will remember that **skillful** is formed by adding **ful** to **skill,** you will have no difficulty in spelling it. All words ending with the suffix **ful,** have only one **l** at the end.
4. When dividing words into syllables, prefixes and suffixes are separated from their roots when the prefix or suffix contains a sounded vowel; as **nice ly** and **com ing.**

Study Exercises

1st Week—Find four adjectives on the preceding page that end in **y** and explain how they were formed.

2nd Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **dreadful, gloomy, fearless, falsehood, doubtful, lawful, skillful** and **faithful.**

3rd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following words: **pump, punish, vanish, attend, dread** and **view.**

Dictation Review—4th Week

1. He was very successful in his work.
2. We had a dreadful storm last night.
3. The report of the fire proved to be false.
4. He was very skillful in driving a car.
5. The interview was highly successful.
6. He did not intend to open the package.
7. It was a rainy, gloomy day.
8. The frost left a pattern on the window.
9. The cistern was half full of water.
10. The plaster was not yet dry.

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
final	bloom	celebrate	finally
finally	groom	celebration	original
			ache
general	dense	associate	wreck
generally	sense	association	annual
			celebrate
annual	space	accommodate	examine
annually	trace	accommodation	animal
			associate
actual	dodge	examine	examination
actually	lodge	examination	actual
			continual
original	loop	separate	accommodate
originally	troop	separation	separate
continual	cheer	observe	observation
continually	queer	observation	originally
			fatal
animal	ache	condition	observe
central	rival	education	rival
signal	total	foundation	celebration
personal	owe	position	condition
fatal	puppy	promotion	continually
several	rust	relation	association
capital	sunny	fraction	education
crimson	twin	portion	portion
address	wreck	attention	accommodation
funeral	zone	station	attention

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The suffix **ly** is added to adjectives to form adverbs. Look carefully at the formation of **generally, annually, actually, originally** and **continually.**

2. The suffix **tion** or **ion** means **act,** or **state of.** This suffix is added to verbs to form nouns.

3. Look carefully at the two **c's** and the two **m's** in **accommodate** and **accommodation.**

4. In syllabicating words if two consonants that are alike come between two vowels, the syllable division is between the two consonants; as **plat ter** and **ter ror.**

Study Exercises

5th Week—Add **ly** to **personal, fatal, central** and **formal.**

6th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **groom, sense, lodge, loop, ache, puppy, twin** and **wreck.** (pp. 23, 47.)

7th Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **cotton, manner, rabbit, sorry, rotten, dinner, lesson** and **summer.**

Dictation Review—8th Week

1. The day of the celebration finally came.
2. The association held its annual meeting to-day.
3. The animal was kept under observation for a week.
4. She did it as an accommodation for her friend.
5. How many guests can you accommodate?
6. It was hard to separate the single threads.
7. They were each given a separate portion.
8. There was a continual noise in the playhouse.
9. We shall celebrate Helen's birthday to-day.
10. They were continually blowing the horn.

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
certain	possible	fancy	sincerely
certainly	possibly	mercy	mere
			affect
sincere	probable	approve	possible
sincerely	probably	reprove	entirely
			connect
entire	prompt	brood	probable
entirely	promptly	mood	immediate
			prompt
immediate	hardly	decline	exactly
immediately	exactly	incline	terrible
			vacant
mere	horrible	daytime	immediately
merely	terrible	meantime	neglect
			probably
affect	vacant	lain	tenant
connect	tenant	detain	reprove
collect	servant	contain	effect
neglect	merchant	obtain	horrible
suspect	fragrant	retain	fragrant
effect	elephant	attain	mood
ere	lime	cheese	incline
haste	lag	debt	dumb
hoof	mode	urn	balance
mass	police	eve	niece
meat	parade	dumb	stopped
limb	bargain	hive	deny

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Note the same stem in the words **affect** and **effect.** **Affect** is always a verb, but **effect** may be either a noun or a verb. However it is seldom used as a verb. When used as a verb, it means to **bring about** or **make.**

2. In a large, unabridged dictionary, in addition to the material given in your small dictionary, you will find the foreign word from which the English word has been derived; all the possible meanings of the word; and examples of the use of the word.

Study Exercises

9th Week—Add the suffix **ly** to **disgraceful, beautiful, formal, skillful, kind** and **tight.** (p. 65.)

10th Week—Add the suffix **y** to **horrible, terrible** and **simple.** (pp. 25, 55.)

11th Week—Look up the following words in a large dictionary and find all the meanings for each word: **bargain, incline, decline, effect** and **suspect.**

Dictation Review—12th Week

1. The urn was filled with bright flowers.
2. The tenant will probably leave next month.
3. The lesson had an immediate effect.
4. It is probable that it will not affect her.
5. Do you think you can effect a change?
6. We shall buy the meat immediately.
7. The moon rose ere the sun set.
8. Everyone was sincerely sorry that such a terrible thing had happened.
9. There was a mere handful of people at the meeting.
10. The merchant sold his entire stock.

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
different	purple	death	difference
difference	turtle	breath	accent′
			confident
evident	quarter	shown	evidence
evidence	quartet	thrown	innocent
			quartet
patient	Easter	weary	patient
patience	eastern	dreary	president
			peasant
silent	peasant	motion	horrid
silence	pleasant	notion	patience
			ac′cent
accent′	acid	area	accident
ac′cent	alarm	berth	motion
agent	bass (drum)	burden	isn't
prominent	pop	route	bait
confident	rude	punch	goal
student	strict	method	excellent
accident	tame	isn't	method
president	temper	porch	deceive
excellent	handsome	indeed	lung
diligent	force	join	current
talent	film	knot	moan
current	history	fund	national
innocent	horrid	huge	pitcher
scent	humble	good-by	Wednesday

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Adjectives ending in **ent** or **ant** change the **t** to **ce** to form nouns.
2. The word **Easter** is always spelled with a capital letter.
3. Look carefully at the **c** in the words **silence, evidence** and **patience.**
4. The word **area** has three syllables. What are they?
5. There is only one **l** in **talent.**
6. Notice the hyphen in the word **good-by.**

Study Exercises

13th Week—Form nouns from **prominent, confident, excellent, innocent** and **diligent.**

14th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **bass** (drum), **peasant, scent, accent′, ac′cent, current** and **acid.**

15th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **death, motion, fund, knot, history, agent** and **quartet.** (pp. 23, 47.)

Dictation Review—16th Week

1. No one saw the horrible accident.
2. He had shown great patience with the child.
3. He was confident that he could swim in spite of the current.
4. The peasant spoke with quite an accent.
5. They were thrown off their route by the accident.
6. Do not accent the wrong word.
7. All the evidence showed that he was innocent.
8. The sailor tied a knot in the rope.
9. The bass drum did not sound well with the quartet.
10. The air was heavy with the scent of roses.

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
excel	loyal	favor	excel
expel	royal	flavor	advise
			satin
entry	medal	pillow	toward
envy	metal	willow	royal
			permit
advise	brief	detail	expel
despise	relief	retail	despise
			against
fir	fierce	amuse	relief
firm	pierce	abuse	missed
			envy
Latin	alley	admit	fierce
satin	valley	permit	prayer
			deaf
against	angel	apron	detail
although	cell	purse	abuse
bowl	bother	secret	apron
notice	per	bull	equal
Russian	renew	crank	plateau
solo	stem	solve	retail
stake	toilet	wander	accommodat
photograph	severe	cottage	finally
warn	prayer	diet	patience
toward	missed	equal	innocent
waist	dizzy	geography	dreadful
text	deaf	gown	confident

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that **excel** and **expel** have only one **l**.
2. The words **Latin** and **Russian** begin with capital letters.
3. Look carefully at the **o** in **apron**, the **e's** in **secret**, and the **u** in **purse**.
4. What is the correct pronunciation of the word **toward**?
5. Notice the **or** ending of **favor** and **flavor**.
6. **Medal** and **metal** end in **al**.

Study Exercises

17th Week—Add **ed** to the following verbs: **join, advise, despise, notice** and **warn**. (p. 25.)

18th Week—Add **ly** to the following words: **loyal, fierce, brief, firm** and **royal**. (pp. 27, 65.)

19th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **photograph, gown, purse, cottage, medal, valley, angel** and **secret**.

Dictation Review—20th Week

1. The boy tried hard to excel in his studies.
2. The waist was made of satin.
3. The hill was covered with fir trees.
4. He was kept in the prison cell for three days.
5. We have had no relief from the hot weather.
6. She had not missed a single word of the lesson.
7. She was paid fifty cents per hour.
8. They did not want to expel the boy from school.
9. Everyone despises a coward.
10. The cow was tied to the stake.

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
ample	grieve	erect	panel
sample	believe	elect	ceiling
example	relieve	select	relieve
			educate
pause	shout	deserve	parcel
clause	trout	reserve	scout
applause	scout	preserve	illustrate
			folk
field	power	sprinkle	elect
yield	tower	wrinkle	label
shield	shower	twinkle	hesitate
			pebble
fuel	dock	carve	meant
cruel	shock	starve	ac'cent
			remodel
panel	decorate	kindle	imitate
parcel	educate	mantle	lawyer
chapel	illustrate	marble	vegetable
gospel	imitate	maple	irrigate
label	indicate	meddle	horrible
model	irrigate	pebble	peasant
remodel	hesitate	vegetable	mere
			despise
ceiling	China	charge	separate
channel	Chinese	layer	tenant
imagine	folk	meant	continually
polite	lawyer	memory	evidence

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. In writing the word **separate**, it is well to think of two **a's** separated by one **r.**

2. Recall the rule that explains the position of **i** and **e** in **grieve, believe** and **relieve.** (p. 53.)

3. Notice that **China** and **Chinese** begin with capital letters.

4. Look carefully at the words in the *21st Week* that end in **el** and those in the *23rd Week* that end in **le.**

Study Exercises

21st Week—Arrange the words for this week in alphabetical order.

22nd Week—Add the suffix **ion** to **decorate, educate, illustrate, imitate, indicate, irrigate** and **hesitate.** (p. 25.)

23rd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following words: **erect, carve, kindle, select, deserve, wrinkle, meddle** and **charge.** (p. 25.)

Dictation Review—24th Week

1. He was given a medal of honor.
2. Gold is a costly metal.
3. The crops will be excellent if the field is irrigated.
4. Do not meddle with those tools.
5. There was a long pause between the two sentences.
6. They are going to remodel the ceiling.
7. There was no label on the parcel.
8. There was a panel of glass in the door.
9. The sentence was made up of two clauses.
10. They found a number of pebbles on the beach.

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eighth Week*
earlier	machine	induce	earlier
earliest	machinery	produce	friendly
			decide
friendly	union	sometimes	laundry
friendship	reunion	somewhat	machine
			illness
idea	bigger	pity	earliest
ideal	biggest	lily	errand
			reunion
remain	strange	booklet	oblige
remainder	stranger	bracelet	pigeon
			produce
owner	goodness	salesman	machinery
preacher	illness	statesman	sober
			ivory
decide	nobody	escape	manners
enough	oblige	ivory	border
errand	mistake	manners	already
ghost	pigeon	plunge	herb
hiss	purchase	sign	couple
fever	strip	surface	accommodation
ivy	square	herb	continual
mason	sober	couple	probable
cheerful	timid	border	terrible
laundry	writing	Boston	label
period	township	buzz	satin
New York	velvet	already	separate

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The suffix **let** is called a **diminutive** and means **little.**
2. Notice the one **t** in **pity.**
3. The suffix **ship** means a **state** or **condition.**
4. Both parts of the word **New York** begin with capital letters.
5. Recall the rule which explains the two **g's** in **bigger** and **biggest.** (p. 35.)

Study Exercises

25th Week—Add **ship** to **fellow** and **leader**; add **er** to **ride, drive, play, build** and **teach.** (p. 39.)

26th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **machine, stranger, purchase, pigeon, mistake** and **square.**

27th Week—Underline the suffixes after you have written the following words: **machinery, bigger, biggest, stranger, goodness, illness, writing, friendship** and **preacher.**

Dictation Review—28th Week

1. The English were among the earliest folk to come to this country.
2. The people in China were very friendly to us.
3. They could do nothing to relieve her suffering.
4. We found many herbs in the woods.
5. There was no train earlier than this one.
6. He still owed one hundred dollars for the piano.
7. It was a very comfortable mode of living.
8. She took an upper berth in the train.
9. His choice did not show good sense.
10. She was taking a very heavy course of study.

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
upper	scrub	marry	rhyme
utter	shrub	tarry	succeed
			resign
spy	design	desire	speech
shy	resign	retire	reb'el
			tarry
coarse	due	duty	desire
hoarse	glue	duly	pursue
			crutch
bond	account	coach	recover
beyond	amount	approach	rebel'
			retire
			linen
apiece	phrase	booth	animal
blister	peach	rainfall	association
miller	rapid	lard	duly
newspaper	speech	maybe	celebrate
olive	grit	platform	expel
rhyme	desert'	least	sincerely
succeed	des'ert	linen	remodel
canvas	crutch	horseback	panel
cigar	front	con'duct	excel
foam	isle	conduct'	earliest
hint	marsh	continent	herb
language	recover	Chicago	successful
peacock	rebel'	wrung	excellent
pursue	reb'el	wooden	immediately

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that there are two **c's** in **account.**
2. Look carefully at the spelling of the word **language.**
3. There is only one **m** in **amount.**
4. When two vowels standing side by side are sounded separately, the syllable division is between the vowels; as **li on** and **cru el.**
5. Notice that **cigar** begins with a **c.**

Study Exercises

29th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **language, funeral, newspaper, blister, miller, hint** and **cigar.**

30th Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **poem, collar, cheerful, greedy, loafing, tomato** and **baggage.** (pp. 63, 65.)

31st Week—Arrange the following groups of words in alphabetical order: **spy, shy, succeed, scrub, shrub, speech** and **station; coarse, canvas, cigar, crutch, coach, conduct, continent** and **Chicago.**

Dictation Review—32nd Week

1. The severe cold made her very hoarse.
2. The tent was made of coarse canvas.
3. Will you conduct the meeting?
4. They will rebel at such actions.
5. We pursued the rebels for three miles.
6. Do not desert us when we are in danger.
7. He resigned from office this morning.
8. The cloth was wrung dry and duly put away.
9. They were lost on a desert isle.
10. The children were taught the rhyme.

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
ruffle	recent	course	ruffle
ripple	decent	court	social
			finance
social	public	climate	height
special	republic	private	recent
			member
advance	member	affair	serious
finance	remember	repair	keen
			justice
justice	curious	prison	decent
office	serious	prisoner	curious
			volume
			course
Jesus	sixty	seventy	affair
prophet	trial	swell	repair
reward	slay	trust	trifle
ruby	tomb	trifle	sketch
repay	keen	wore	compel
smooth	sunk	canoe	feeble
unlike	sidewalk	compel	prisoner
hinder	volume	childhood	problem
height	village	Europe	prefer
kodak	yesterday	feeble	duly
soda	sketch	Lincoln	immediate
taper	duet	ounce	accommodatio
understood	ankle	perch	relieve
undertake	afterwards	ruin	observation

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The following examples show three spellings of the long **o** sound.

o, —cold, told.
oa,—coarse, hoarse.
ou,—court, course.

2. Notice the two **l's** and the **a** in the word **village.**

3. Think of **compel** with **expel** and **excel,** as each has only one **l.**

4. Notice the silent **b** in **tomb.**

Study Exercises

33rd Week—Add the prefix **un** to the words **able, do, usual, willing, comfortable, happy** and **natural.**

34th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **volume, sidewalk, republic, ripple, sketch, duet** and **ankles.**

35th Week—Write sentences using the following words: **court, course, hive, childhood, trifle** and **affair.**

Dictation Review—36th Week

1. His conduct could hardly be called decent.
2. The prisoner had become quite feeble.
3. The balance of the account was still due.
4. She will probably marry soon.
5. The prophet was compelled to stop talking.
6. The finances of the store were in bad shape.
7. Her height was only a little over five feet.
8. The mob wanted to slay the prisoner.
9. The sketch showed a dense woods.
10. Sunday is often spoken of as a holy day.

Grade Seven

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
daily	discuss	exceed	carriage
dairy	discussion	proceed	aggravate
			invitation
carriage	session	deem	discuss
marriage	possession	esteem	impression
			cushion
broad	impression	tiresome	marriage
abroad	expression	lonesome	occupation
			possession
create	permission	urge	ballot
debate	admission	urgent	fulfill
			exceed
regulate	cushion	event	appreciate
operate	vision	cement	session
investigate	division	consent	growth
aggravate	provision	repent	proceed
appreciate	decision	prevent	lonesome
			alteration
alteration	ballot	confine	expression
combination	depth	confirm	division
conversation	effort	consist	esteem
destination	fulfill	consult	temptation
invitation	growth	control	discussion
production	income	construct	depth
resolution	overalls	content	surprise
revolution	provoke	convert	decision
situation	support	convince	urgent
temptation	sire	conceal	conceal
publication	splendid	confuse	reb'el
occupation	surprise	confide	relief

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The suffix **tion, ion** or **sion** is added to verbs to form nouns. It is sometimes necessary to make changes in the root word when adding this suffix, as in **alter, alteration; destiny, destination; produce, production; resolve, resolution.**

2. Notice that there is only one **l** in the first syllable, but two l's in the last syllable of the word **fulfill.**

3. To form **carriage** and **marriage,** final **y** in **carry** and **marry** was changed to **i** before adding the suffix **age.** Final **y** is changed to **i** before **any** suffix that does not begin with **i.**

Study Exercises

1st Week—Form nouns from the words **create, regulate, operate, investigate** and **aggravate.** (p. 25.)

2nd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to **discuss, create, fulfill, provoke, support, debate** and **operate.** (p. 25.)

3rd Week—Use the following words in sentences, first as nouns, and then as verbs: **proceed, esteem, cement, consent** and **control.**

Dictation Review—4th Week

1. The carriage was waiting for us.
2. It not only fulfilled, but exceeded our hopes.
3. We should appreciate an immediate decision.
4. The matter is very urgent.
5. There were many discussions during that long session.
6. He concealed his reasons for leaving.
7. Kind words will not aggravate his bad temper.
8. She was held in high esteem by all.
9. They placed a number of cushions in the canoe.
10. She was left in sole possession of the farm.

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
announce	appoint	foreign	announce
announcement	appointment	foreigner	burial
			absolutely
require	advertise	frighten	arrangement
requirement	advertisement	frightened	in'crease
			announcement
commence	argue	adopt	congenial
commencement	argument	adopted	develop
			appointment
apartment	treatment	connection	cease
department	government	intention	seldom
improvement	amusement	population	commencement
statement	arrangement	objection	material
			advertisement
burial	cease	regular	foreign
colonial	decrease	irregular	memorial
congenial	in'crease	singular	glimpse
material	increase'	similar	government
memorial	release	popular	increase'
			foreigner
absolutely	drama	endure	frighten
annoy	former	familiar	adopt
develop	madam	quack	intention
enemy	pumpkin	replied	irregular
glimpse	salad	tobacco	similar
kidney	seldom	youth	replied
search	vice	worry	genius
source	wreath	wage	item
thigh	insult	item	skillful
index	jury	genius	height

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The suffix **al** means **of** or **pertaining to.** Notice that **y** is changed to **i** in **burial, colonial** and **memorial,** when **al** is added.

2. Notice the one **n** in **enemy,** the one **l** and the two **a's** in **salad,** and the **mpk** in **pumpkin.**

3. In the word **tobacco,** there is one **b** and two **c's.**

4. The prefix **ir** means **not.** It is really a form of the prefix **im,** which is written as **im, in, ir** or **il,** depending upon the word to which it is added.

5. In syllabicating words, if one consonant stands between two vowels, it generally joins the vowel which follows; as **ba con, be low;** except when the first vowel is short, and then the consonant remains with the first vowel; as **giv en, rob in.**

Study Exercises

5th Week—Add **al** to the following words: **person, deny, nature, form** and **post.** (p. 25.)

6th Week—Add **ment** to the following words: **agree, punish, develop** and **move.** (p. 27.)

7th Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **begin, tiny, hotel, grocer, provide, rosy** and **palace.**

Dictation Review—8th Week

1. There was a similar announcement in the paper.
2. They had made all arrangements for the commencement program.
3. There was a great increase in the tobacco crop.
4. The two girls were very congenial.
5. The material will increase in value this year.
6. We didn't catch a glimpse of him all day.
7. We saw the advertisement in to-day's paper.
8. There were only two items on the bill.
9. There is no doubt that he is a genius.
10. They were absolutely sure they would be here

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
fasten	straight	permitted	urgent
glisten	straighten	permitting	esteem
			glisten
profit	threat	cultivate	profitable
profitable	threaten	cultivating	ac'cent
			accommodation
fashion	strength	favorable	compel
fashionable	strengthen	favorite	earlier
			irrigate
comment	offense	powder	prisoner
comrade	immense	trader	common
common	defense	render	tremendous
compass	expense	surrender	straighten
			expense
recall	compare	depart	appreciate
reproach	complete	destroy	compass
regret	command	detest	numerous
reside	complain	defile	threaten
restore	complaint	deplore	ancient
repose	comply	denote	shrink
			offense
dangerous	ancient	hawk	cultivating
enormous	avoid	intent	nephew
famous	basis	nephew	vulgar
generous	crooked	sleeve	width
jealous	diamond	telegraph	in'crease
tremendous	launch	vulgar	discussion
numerous	regard	unlock	announcement
prosperous	shrink	width	similar
desirous	swine	uniform	glimpse

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. There are two **f's** in the word **offense.**
2. The plural of the word **basis** is **bases.**
3. The suffix **en** as in **straighten** and **threaten** means **to make.**
4. There is only one **f** in **defense.**
5. Monosyllables or words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or a vowel after **qu,** double the final consonant when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel; as **permit, permitted.**

Study Exercises

9th Week—Indicate the pronunciation of the following words by giving their diacritical marks: **numerous, comrade, profit, fasten** and **famous.**

10th Week—Add **en** to the following words: **broad, loose, rough, length, short** and **wide.** (p. 25.)

11th Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to the following words: **excel, expel, compel, admit** and **rebel.**

Dictation Review—12th Week

1. He made a profitable deal.
2. It was not a common sight.
3. The compass helped them to find their way.
4. He never used vulgar language.
5. The offense was not a serious one.
6. He will make little profit on the sale of his house.
7. She threatened to scold the child if he were late again.
8. Cut the material as straight as possible.
9. The width of the road is sixty feet.
10. He was the nephew of the king.

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
elsewhere	agreeable	curse	suitable
everywhere	agreement	curve	summon
			estimate
clothes	latter	decay	elaborate
clothing	litter	delay	accommodate
			curse
jewel	arrange	narrow	lovable
jewelry	exchange	furrow	affect
			finance
remarkable	entrance	readiness	exchange
suitable	instance	business	reckon
miserable	appearance	witness	rumor
lovable	assistance	wilderness	duplicate
			pebble
summon	rumor	culture	curve
pardon	razor	failure	intimate
poison	vigor	feature	agreeable
reckon	vapor	future	instance
sermon	author	lecture	delegate
weapon	tailor	picture	beginning
			furrow
estimate	aiming	Baltimore	agreement
delicate	changing	beauties	appearance
desperate	inviting	attack	readiness
duplicate	lying	length	witness
elaborate	using	gross	business
intimate	mining	bury	increase′
moderate	dwelling	furnace	decision
delegate	according	headache	vulgar
temperate	beginning	female	threaten

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **agreeable** is formed by adding the suffix **able** to the word **agree.** The **e** is not dropped, as the two **e's** must be retained to preserve the identity of the word.

2. The word **gross** has the same form in the singular and plural.

3. The word **length** is a derivative of the word **long; width** is derived from **wide.** Notice the changes that were made in the original words.

Study Exercises

13th Week—Form nouns from the following words by adding the suffix **ion: estimate, desperate, duplicate, moderate, delegate** and **elaborate.** (p. 25.)

14th Week—Add **ing** to the following words: **arrange, exchange, reckon, estimate** and **duplicate.**

15th Week—Add **ness** to the following words: **rough, gross, loose** and **agreeable.** (p. 27.)

Dictation Review—16th Week

1. Her clothes were too elaborate to be suitable.
2. She was a delicate and lovable child.
3. She made many intimate friends at school.
4. The delegates decided to meet on the following day.
5. It was hard to reckon the loss caused by the fire.
6. The dog tried to bury the bones in the garden.
7. We heard a number of rumors about the author.
8. All was in readiness for the celebration.
9. The field had been plowed full of furrows.
10. She made a most agreeable appearance on the stage.

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
widow	reason	assist	career
meadow	season	exist	visible
shadow	treason	insist	annual
			immediately
career	earnest	margin	decent
engineer	harvest	muslin	festival
pioneer	modest	napkin	engineer
			sensible
visible	criminal	manual	probably
sensible	critical	mutual	carefully
impossible	festival	unusual	impossible
responsible	principal	individual	relieve
			resign
rural	carefully	chapter	principal
moral	cordially	carpenter	cordially
normal	gradually	character	briar
local	naturally	laughter	apology
mineral	usually	theater	automobile
federal	respectfully	rooster	gradually
			muslin
			manual
crochet	bureau	adapted	naturally
extract	briar	alcohol	unusual
butcher	drowned	apply	character
hardship	resort	arouse	respectfully
lettuce	acre	attempt	arouse
politics	apology	basin	benefit
promise	article	benefit	suitable
acquire	automobile	behalf	lovable
apt	banquet	breathe	delegate

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the verb **breathe.** It has the long vowel sound and ends in final **e.** The noun **breath** has the short vowel sound and does not have final **e.**

2. The word **politics** is plural in form, but singular in meaning.

3. In the word **bureau,** we again have **eau,** which is pronounced as long **o.**

4. Look carefully at the two **o's** in **apology.**

5. **Drowned** is formed by adding **ed** to **drown.**

Study Exercises

17th Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **teacher, upon, prefer, rapid, solo** and **ruffle.**

18th Week—Write the plurals of **apology, resort, reason, article, banquet, briar** and **bureau.** (p. 47.)

19th Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to **assist, apply, arouse, attempt, benefit** and **breathe.** (pp. 25, 83.)

Dictation Review—20th Week

1. He had a long career as a lawyer.
2. He was engineer on a local train.
3. There was only one sensible thing to do.
4. She welcomed us very cordially.
5. The dress was made of blue and white muslin.
6. He had an unusual character.
7. He made the apology very simply and naturally.
8. She grew better very gradually.
9. The principal of the school addressed the pupils.
10. A person cannot breathe under the water.

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
shipped	gasoline	wholesale	breathe
shipping	magazine	wholesome	celebration
			duly
wretch	empire	refer	portion
wretched	expire	referred	rebel′
			sketch
dozen	fortune	occur	keen
citizen	fortunate	occurred	shipped
			auction
auction	contract	ability	contrary
fiction	constant	nobility	gasoline
reduction	contents	charity	literary
instruction	contest	authority	cordially
construction	conquer	capacity	function
function	concert	community	dictionary
			contents
			secretary
contrary	cruelty	anchor	cruelty
dictionary	safety	error	military
library	dainty	camphor	quantity
military	faculty	mirror	refer
necessary	liberty	motor	necessary
ordinary	naughty	traitor	occur
literary	property	parlor	nobility
primary	society	odor	sanitary
sanitary	treaty	mayor	occurred
secretary	variety	pastor	temporary
missionary	quality	emperor	missionary
preliminary	quantity	senator	gradually
temporary	university	ancestor	in′crease

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that there is one **c** and two **s's** in **necessary.**

2. The suffix **ty** is added to adjectives to form nouns. It means **quality, state** or **condition.**

3. Look carefully at the **i** in **gasoline.**

4. Recall the rule which explains why there are two **r's** in **referred** and two **p's** in **shipping.** (p. 87.)

5. The word **contest** may be used as a noun or a verb. Where is the accent when it is a noun?

Study Exercises

21st Week—Write the following words, dividing them into the proper syllables: **instruction, wretched, secretary, construction** and **preliminary.** Consult the dictionary.

22nd Week—Write the plurals of **quantity, magazine, treaty, liberty, university** and **contract.** (47.)

23rd Week—Write the words from which the following words have been formed: **referred, nobility, cruelty, wretched, ability** and **safety.**

Dictation Review—24th Week

1. The goods were shipped by freight.
2. It was necessary to warn them of the danger.
3. His actions were contrary to all authority.
4. The content of the box was not known.
5. Her position as secretary was only a temporary one.
6. His ancestors were all members of the nobility.
7. The gasoline tank was filled to its capacity.
8. The accident occurred only one week ago.
9. The cut was not treated in a sanitary manner.
10. There was a quantity of woolen goods in the store window.

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eighth Week*
scheme	absence	dawn	capacity
extreme	presence	drawn	odor
			accommodate
defeat	practice	lawn	annual
retreat	practical	yawn	emperor
			compel
accept	torch	section	excellent
acceptance	scorch	election	scheme
			senator
consider	venture	plume	consider
considerable	adventure	assume	misspell
consideration	furniture	presume	absence
			furniture
champion	attendance	investment	ancestor
companion	insurance	management	extreme
million	performance	settlement	opinion
opinion	remembrance	shipment	attendance
region	temperance	amendment	interrupt
religion	acquaintance	judgment	acceptance
			consideration
clever	Cleveland	corset	interfere
closet	custard	inclose	performance
impatient	imprison	involve	plume
interfere	interrupt	employ	acquaintance
lightning	liquid	meter	investment
misspell	misunderstand	mourn	remembrance
murmur	muscle	museum	management
oatmeal	ob'ject	occupy	occurred
orphan	object'	otherwise	sanitary
outrage	paragraph	parents	nobility

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **judgment** is an exception to the rule which says to retain final **e** before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

2. The word **misspell** is formed by adding the prefix **mis** to the word **spell.** In this way you can remember that it has two **s's.**

3. Notice that there are two **c's** and one **p** in the word **occupy.**

4. Look carefully at the **sc** in **muscle.**

Study Exercises

25th Week—Write the plurals of **scheme, murmur, orphan, champion, opinion, acceptance** and **region.**

26th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **object', absence, presence, ob'ject, venture** and **practice.**

27th Week—Write the following words and underline the suffix or prefix: **acceptance, impatient, misspell, practical, attendance, performance, imprison, misunderstand, shipment** and **judgment.**

Dictation Review—28th Week

1. I will refer the question to the manager.
2. She didn't misspell a single word in the letter.
3. We won't accept the furniture in such a condition.
4. His acceptance of the scheme was a little unusual.
5. It was hard to make any acquaintances there.
6. One could not object to his judgment.
7. We almost forgot the object of the performance.
8. The child mourned for his lost pet.
9. He had no remembrance of what had happened.
10. He was a man of temperance, rather than of extremes.

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
shove	value	scramble	temperance
shovel	valuable	stumble	judgment
			corset
biscuit	verse	camera	occupy
circuit	reverse	opera	expel
			feeble
company	commerce	siege	friendly
accompany	commercial	besiege	immediate
con'vict			panel
convict'	con'trast	per'fect	portion
	contrast'	perfect'	pursue
circular			relieve
muscular	informal	semester	quartet
particular	internal	minister	biscuit
	universal	register	circular
			purpose
purpose	almonds	slight	persuade
railway	scarlet	tendency	circuit
scalp	seize	towel	muscular
situated	shear	span	port
stupid	rescue	topic	commercial
taxicab	science	peculiar	scarlet
partner	therefore	plush	particular
persuade	patriot	reign	tour
port	peninsula	sandwich	seize
series	thunder	scribble	peninsula
throat	stall	settler	spirit
tour	scarce	slipper	capacity
request	spirit	territory	furniture
spice	steamer	submit	misspell

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the spelling of the following words: **partner, persuade, sandwich** and **science.**

2. The word **series** is plural in form but may be either singular or plural in meaning.

3. Look at the two **l's** in **stall.** The letter **l** at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, is generally doubled, as in **all, bell,** and the like. You remember there was a similar rule in regard to double **f** at the end of monosyllables.

4. The word **seize** is an exception to the rule regarding the position of **i** and **e.**

Study Exercises

29th Week—Write the plurals of **railway, purpose, port, request, spice, company** and **biscuit.** (p. 47.)

30th Week—Add the prefix **in** to the following words: **visible, frequent, active, complete, correct** and **justice.**

31st Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **convict', con'trast, per'fect, perfect', con'vict** and **contrast'.** (p. 55.)

Dictation Review—32nd Week

1. Her presence had a quieting effect.
2. They proceeded to convict the prisoner.
3. His reign lasted for twenty years.
4. She tried to perfect her speech.
5. He had perfect muscular control.
6. They are going to shear the sheep to-day.
7. The contrast was very striking.
8. He made a great commercial success.
9. It was interesting to contrast the two brothers.
10. They were besieged with requests to sing.

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
demand	import′	afford	besiege
expand	im′port	accord	peculiar
			scribble
eager	correct	devil	settler
hunger	corrupt	civil	anxious
			audience
orchard	factor	audience	empties
standard	factory	experience	fiend
			horizon
degree	application	delicious	Catholic
deduct	circulation	gracious	delicious
deposit	constitution	precious	expand
devour	explanation	furious	inspiration
depress	inspiration	glorious	proportion
degrade	obligation	industrious	various
detach	opposition	mysterious	commercial
define	prescription	victorious	experience
despatch	proportion	various	explanation
delude	reception	previous	temperance
derive	reputation	religious	fiery
devote	subscription	anxious	mysterious
			subscription
			absolutely
cabinet	canyon	cashier	apology
dare	democrat	cereal	corset
Catholic	drawer	dessert	offense
eagle	easier	echo	shipped
energy	envelop	empties	secretary
fiend	fiery	frequent	rumor
globe	graduate	horizon	possession

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice that there are two **f's** in **afford** and two **c's** in **accord.**

2. When **y** was added to **fire** to make **fiery,** the **e** was placed before the **r.** Notice that there are three syllables in **fiery.**

3. There are two **p's** in **application** and **opposition.**

4. Notice the nouns that have been formed by the addition of the suffix **ion** or **tion.**

Study Exercises

33rd Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to **demand, deposit, dare, define, expand, despatch** and **derive.** (p. 25.)

34th Week—Arrange the words for this week alphabetically.

35th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **import', cereal, civil, accord, im'port** and **factor.**

Dictation Review—36th Week

1. The audience would not accept any explanation of his absence.
2. A delicious dessert was served.
3. The cereal was not well cooked.
4. There was something mysterious about the house.
5. The convict escaped from the jail.
6. The subscription to the magazine lasted for two years.
7. The western sky was beautiful with a fiery sunset.
8. We could see only a few dim figures on the horizon.
9. There was no opposition to his plans.
10. He made an application for the position.

Grade Eight

First Week	*Second Week*	*Third Week*	*Fourth Week*
ignorant	nerve	intelligent	acceptance
ignorance	nervous	intelligence	breathe
			contents
important	style	independent	esteem
importance	stylish	independence	suitable
			scheme
abundant	affection	obedient	profitable
abundance	affectionate	obedience	occurred
			ignorant
Christ	ambition	convenient	abundance
Christian	ambitious	convenience	acquainted
			cylinder
estate	insect	alter	exhaust
demonstrate	subject′	porter	schedule
candidate	sub′ject	diameter	policy
congratulate	prospect	thermometer	conceit
			steeple
acquaint	fluid	wholly	intelligent
acquainted	fifteenth	whether	Catholic
bloody	prior	umbrella	obedient
explode	prey	uneasy	delegate
pupil	schedule	raising	intelligence
carried	sacrifice	tube	fulfill
juicy	policy	virtue	horizon
college	issue	villain	convenient
cylinder	steeple	upstairs	judgment
conceit	squeak	luxury	material
filthy	transact	instinct	quantity
exhaust	volcano	partial	convenience
gymnasium	wither	petticoat	muscular
absurd	chew	advertisement	sanitary
clam	wrist	static	subscription

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **wholly** is an exception to the rule for retaining final **e** before a suffix beginning with a consonant.
2. The words **Christ** and **Christian** always begin with capital letters.
3. Notice the **y** in the first syllable of **cylinder.**
4. Look carefully at the **c** in the word **policy.**
5. The plural of **volcano** is formed by adding **es** to the singular.

Study Exercises

1st Week—Add **ion** to **demonstrate, congratulate** and **exhaust.** Add **ance** to **acquaint.** (p. 25.)

2nd Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **nerve, schedule, policy, issue, steeple, fluid** and **subject.**

3rd Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **partial, wholly, luxury, alter, style, raising** and **uneasy.**

Dictation Review—4th Week

1. I am not acquainted with the people in the next block.
2. Her clothes were always of the latest style.
3. It is a fine thing to be ambitious in one's work.
4. He was subjected to very cruel treatment.
5. She was not wholly to blame in the matter.
6. The train schedule will be changed next week.
7. Nothing had been altered in the little white house.
8. We shall come this evening if it is convenient.
9. The child was very obedient to his parents.
10. The subject of the lecture had not been announced.

Fifth Week	*Sixth Week*	*Seventh Week*	*Eighth Week*
recommend	through	type	recommend
recommendation	throughout	typewriter	shrewd
			aggravate
inform	lemon	remit	compass
information	lemonade	remittance	cushion
			readiness
compose	neighbor	moist	session
composition	neighborhood	moisture	item
			recommendation
knowledge	sphere	angle	stubborn
acknowledge	atmosphere	rectangle	treacherous
			analysis
realize	tedious	celery	recognize
recognize	barbarous	cemetery	unconscious
apologize	treacherous	creamery	type
criticize	unconscious	gallery	remittance
patronize	advantageous	scenery	conceive
			agreeable
impose	San Francisco	heifer	apologize
profane	husband	heir	prairie
shrewd	deprive	epidemic	scissors
reel	beard	conceive	contrary
stubborn	analysis	forfeit	fiend
bough	buried	luncheon	criticize
aisle	arise	prairie	advantageous
splinter	privilege	scissors	intimate
gland	bulletin	shepherd	furrow
cedar	exhibit	violin	similar
smother	choir	worried	patronize
enable	depot	welfare	proceed
vase	per cent	unusual	necessary
disgust	pension	dough	muslin

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Look carefully at the spelling of the following words: **prairie, scissors, privilege** and **forfeit.**

2. The plural of the word **analysis** is **analyses.** You remember the plural of **basis** was formed in the same way, by changing **i** to **e.**

3. Notice the **one c** and the **two m's** in **recommend.**

4. Each part of the word **San Francisco** begins with a capital letter.

5. Notice that **e** is changed to **i** when **tion** is added to **compose.**

Study Exercises

5th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **reel, bough, aisle, shrewd, cedar** and **enable.**

6th Week—Write the following words and underline the suffixes: **recommendation, lemonade, information, neighborhood, composition** and **advantageous.**

7th Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **forfeit, luncheon, prairie, shepherd, cemetery** and **gallery.**

Dictation Review—8th Week

1. There were not many conveniences in the camp.
2. She was a prey to her own fears.
3. It was too dark to recognize anyone.
4. There were seven reels of the picture.
5. He was the only living heir to the property.
6. It was a treacherous way to act toward a friend.
7. No one was allowed to stand in the aisles.
8. The recommendation helped him to gain the position.
9. The deal was advantageous to all concerned.
10. We were shown through the whole plant.

Ninth Week	*Tenth Week*	*Eleventh Week*	*Twelfth Week*
organize	electric	embroider	acquainted
organization	electricity	embroidery	convenience
			obedient
prepare	injure	active	recognize
preparation	injury	activity	recommend
			schedule
admire	inquire	courteous	ancestor
admiration	inquiry	courtesy	criticize
			prairie
conscious	counter	continue	common
conscience	council	continuous	organization
			convenient
assure	identify	granite	shrewd
secure	justify	definite	unconscious
mature	modify	exquisite	congenial
procure	notify	opposite	conscious
			recommendation
unknown	stomach	appetite	treacherous
tyranny	incur	fee	preparation
system	aware	brilliant	conscience
Washington	bruise	accustomed	tyranny
twelfth	aboard	whatsoever	electric
isthmus	breadth	stanza	inquiry
shriek	alfalfa	jacket	twelfth
snail	allege	comical	incur
international	beforehand	satisfactory	bruise
Philadelphia	bicycle	nostril	alfalfa
pulse	dive	declare	embroidery
mischief	excite	stationary	courteous
merchandise	century	cable	allege
accordingly	ail	advantageous	courtesy
disease	stung	broadcast	definite

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. In **notify, modify** and others, the **y** has the sound of long **i**. The sound of **i** at the end of a word is expressed by final **y**.

2. The word **aboard** is formed by adding the prefix **a**, which means **on** or **in**, to the word **board**.

3. Notice the **il** ending of the word **nostril**.

4. The word **satisfactory** will be easy to spell if you remember that it is made up of five short syllables.

Study Exercises

9th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **isthmus, mature, shriek, tyranny, merchandise** and **procure**.

10th Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to **incur, injure, inquire. notify, justify** and **modify**. (pp. 25, 87.)

11th Week—Write the following words and underline the suffixes and prefixes: **unknown, international, accustomed, continuous** and **embroidery**.

Dictation Review—12th Week

1. Do not criticize the work too severely.
2. He was a shrewd and successful business man.
3. We cannot recommend her for that work.
4. The largest bough of the tree was broken in the storm.
5. She was perfectly unconscious of the crowd around her.
6. They made many preparations for the coming holiday.
7. The people would not endure the tyranny of the king.
8. They planted alfalfa in two of the fields.
9. There was beautiful embroidery on the dress.
10. The cold weather had given them a healthy appetite.

Thirteenth Week	*Fourteenth Week*	*Fifteenth Week*	*Sixteenth Week*
suggest	agriculture	difficult	appetite
suggestion	agricultural	difficulty	arrangement
			besiege
introduce	forever	wealth	mysterious
introduction	however	wealthy	performance
			sanitary
direct	whatever	thirst	sensible
direction	whenever	thirsty	exceed
			genius
locate	wherever	journal	increase'
location	whoever	journey	suggest
			remnant
Protestant	medical	chemical	guardian
remnant	musical	political	subtle
tyrant	physical	economical	principle
			physical
ashore	genuine	refund	resource
emergency	catalogue	psalm	postpone
handkerchief	credit	shoulder	journal
guardian	liquor	undo	economical
sleigh	resource	unexpected	undo
subtle	postpone	wound	efficiency
principle	wisdom	wrench	guarantee
wireless	tackle	efficiency	descent
unite	wicked	caution	audience
whisper	tuberculosis	guarantee	career
vineyard	underwear	headquarters	extreme
tune	worship	entitle	temporary
timothy	campaign	descent	reckon
syrup	capitol	envelope	naturally
anger	badge	remembrance	fiery
knob	salmon	wade	explanation

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The nouns from which **physical, political** and **economical** are formed end in **s,—physics, politics** and **economics.**

2. Look carefully at the spelling of the word **syrup.**

3. The word **tuberculosis** will not be hard to spell if you always think of it as made up of five short syllables.

4. Notice the peculiarities of **psalm, guarantee, descent, catalogue** and **subtle.**

Study Exercises

13th Week—Add the suffix **ion** to the following words: **connect, consider, combine, invite, relate, alter, protect, inspect, consult** and **create.** (25, 83.)

14th Week—Write sentences containing **capitol, subtle, sleigh, catalogue** and **musical.**

15th Week—Arrange the following words in alphabetical order: **abundant, acquainted, affectionate, alter, apologize, aisle, atmosphere, advantageous, analysis, arise, angle, admire, aware, aboard** and **ashore.**

Dictation Review—16th Week

1. We were not conscious of the beauty of the scenery.
2. Do not incur any debts.
3. The order is alleged to have come from the manager.
4. He was unusually courteous to older people.
5. The boat moved so slowly that it seemed stationary.
6. The train was run by electric power.
7. Her charming courtesy was noticed by everyone.
8. His conscience forced him to do what was right.
9. The sleigh was filled with happy children.
10. He had no resources to help him out of his difficulty.

Seventeenth Week	*Eighteenth Week*	*Nineteenth Week*	*Twentieth Week*
musician	artificial	license	alfalfa
physician	official	nonsense	allege
			appetite
tremble	fiftieth	limit	courteous
resemble	seventieth	merit	embroidery
			guarantee
oppose	comedy	medium	conscience
propose	remedy	premium	descent
			incur
determine	nourish	bless	principle
masculine	polish	confess	resource
medicine	publish	excess	schedule
			conscious
lieutenant	astonish	access	courtesy
restaurant	establish	congress	criticize
unpleasant	accomplish	mattress	electric
			preparation
squeeze	inconvenience	borne	recognize
stationery	appeal	invalid	subtle
orchestra	disappoint	minimum	tyranny
kindergarten	calendar	pistol	musician
institute	exercise	planned	stationery
pneumonia	accuse	suburb	commission
pilgrim	hatchet	utmost	artificial
Halloween	island	watchman	physician
garage	picturesque	withdraw	analyze
commission	rheumatism	thistle	nourish
academy	unload	ashamed	accomplish
analyze	sympathy	appendicitis	inconvenience
barren	Sabbath	typhoid	disappoint
awkward	varnish	efficiency	accuse
verb	essay	dying	merit

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. At the back of the dictionary you will find two very important sections, **A Pronouncing Gazeteer,** which is a geographical dictionary of the world and gives the spelling, pronunciation, location, size, political relations and other items of interest for more than 30,000 places; and **A Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary,** which gives the nationality, profession and dates of birth and death of more than 12,000 noteworthy people.

Study Exercises

17th Week—What information is given in the dictionary about the following places: **San Francisco, New York, Boston, Baltimore** and **Chicago?**

18th Week—Add **ed** and **ing** to **exercise, accuse, nourish, disappoint, publish** and **analyze.** (p. 25.)

19th Week—Write the plurals of **invalid, pistol, suburb, watchman, thistle** and **mattress.**

Dictation Review—20th Week

1. The descent to the canyon is a dangerous one.
2. The timothy crop was unusually good.
3. No one understood the principle behind such an action.
4. Caution her to be careful.
5. The goods were guaranteed for five years.
6. The long illness had lowered his efficiency.
7. All the cards were in one envelope.
8. She gave her a subtle hint as to what to do.
9. The letter was written on gray stationery.
10. He received a commission on the amount that he sold.

Twenty-first Week	*Twenty-second Week*	*Twenty-third Week*	*Twenty-fourth Week*
appear	serve	sweat	access
disappear	service	sweater	mattress
			minimum
avail	arrive	together	suburb
prevail	arrival	altogether	conscience
			criticize
describe	deliver	custom	efficiency
descriptive	delivery	customer	guarantee
description	deliverance	customary	incur
			nourish
majority	arctic	bachelor	schedule
curiosity	athletic	creditor	subtle
necessity	domestic	professor	tyranny
opportunity	enthusiastic	janitor	acquaintance
possibility	sarcastic	conductor	carriage
probability	scientific	director	conceal
			delicious
postscript	solemn	solicit	engineer
slippery	reconcile	prophesy	disappear
receipt	summit	sovereign	curiosity
sparkle	wigwam	warrant	probability
victim	vinegar	trousers	receipt
trolley	syllable	sword	athletic
swarm	warmth	warrior	necessity
undoubtedly	twilight	treasury	undoubtedly
uphold	transfer	thorough	enthusiastic
vengeance	triumph	swamp	reconcile
warehouse	Thanksgiving	swore	altogether
warp	survey	whistle	scientific
beech	blond	commencement	principal
cinder	currant	leak	secretary

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **Thanksgiving** begins with a capital letter when it refers to our national holiday.
2. Notice the silent **p** in **receipt** and the silent **n** in **solemn.**
3. **Prophesy** (prŏf′-ē-sī) is always a verb; **prophecy** (prŏf′-ē-sĭ) is a noun.
4. The word **thorough** has two syllables. What are they?

Study Exercises

21st Week—Divide the following words into syllables: **direct, college, credit, fluid, merit** and **remit.**

22nd Week—Write the plurals of **wigwam, victim, transfer, service, survey, summit** and **syllable.**

23rd Week—Add **or** to **debt, instruct, illustrate, collect, conquer** and **possess.** (p. 25.)

Dictation Review—24th Week

1. The mattress was left in the sun for several hours.
2. No one could have borne more trouble than she.
3. The minimum wage was raised at the beginning of the year.
4. The suburb was six miles from the city.
5. We tried to analyze the situation.
6. The country looked barren and deserted.
7. Milk is a very nourishing food.
8. It was an inconvenience to move so often.
9. She had a great curiosity about everything that happened.
10. There was no probability of his being there.

Twenty-fifth Week	*Twenty-sixth Week*	*Twenty-seventh Week*	*Twenty-eighth Week*
matron	profession	junior	analyze
patron	professional	senior	athletic
			commission
avenue	occasion	inferior	curiosity
revenue	occasionally	superior	efficiency
			guarantee
pres'ent	prog'ress	liable	inconvenience
present'	progress'	reliable	incur
			mattress
shallow	intrude	mound	minimum
sparrow	include	compound	nourish
swallow	conclude	surround	probability
			receipt
leisure	really	administration	recommend
mixture	namely	communication	scientific
literature	hastily	corporation	subtle
manufacture	unhappily	expectation	suburb
signature	especially	expedition	signature
temperature	consequently	exposition	sufficient
legislature	positively	indigestion	mechanic
			legislature
whiskers	specimen	assign	professional
sufficient	prophecy	attorney	unhappily
bosom	assembly	outline	prophecy
attached	scholar	quinine	prohibit
mechanic	traffic	melon	especially
vicinity	satisfy	millinery	junior
misery	vomit	endeavor	administration
omit	habit	cunning	positively
deposit	prohibit	lining	inferior
assure	chorus	undoubtedly	millinery
radio	discover	distant	endeavor

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **millinery** ends in **ery.**
2. There is only one **l** in **melon.**
3. Notice the **ey** in attorney and the **ar** in **scholar.**
4. It would be well to notice the peculiarities of the following words: bosom, temperature, especially, prohibit and communication.
5. Notice the **or** in **endeavor.**

Study Exercises

25th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **deposit, vicinity, pres'ent, matron, present', patron** and **leisure.**

26th Week—Add **ly** to the following words: **fair, dear, proud, great, total, correct, recent, patient, earnest** and **constant.**

27th Week—Write the following words and underline the suffixes or prefixes: **communication, reliable, professional, expectation** and **lining.**

Dictation Review—28th Week

1. He showed great skill in his scientific work.
2. She was given a receipt when she paid the bill.
3. That is undoubtedly the person for whom we are looking.
4. The boys were all strong and athletic.
5. The work is making little progress at present.
6. We attended an especially interesting session of the legislature.
7. We were presented to all the guests.
8. That town has progressed a great deal.
9. The prophecy proved to be correct.
10. The store had no millinery displayed in the window.

Twenty-ninth Week	*Thirtieth Week*	*Thirty-first Week*	*Thirty-second Week*
acute	altitude	graceful	especially
salute	attitude	grateful	prophecy
			receipt
execute	latitude	bashful	execute
substitute	gratitude	sorrowful	unnecessary
			excursion
restrain	initial	parallel	initial
maintain	essential	quarrel	crystal
entertain	substantial	squirrel	sorrowful
			testimony
pantry	rogue	colony	essential
poetry	plague	harmony	hospital
poultry	league	ceremony	proposition
industry	tongue	testimony	substantial
			appropriate
anniversary	crystal	intuition	mortgage
boundary	hospital	petition	ambitious
extraordinary	rascal	presentation	boundary
salary	rehearsal	proposition	exquisite
unnecessary	marshal	quotation	extraordinary
insanitary	canal	transportation	squirrel
			leisure
notwithstanding	rebellion	convention	warmth
excursion	confer	pudding	official
complexion	chocolate	starch	limit
certificate	unfortunate	condemn	syrup
senate	circumstance	appropriate	shriek
chance	miner	passenger	melon
maintenance	murder	messenger	appear
oyster	ginger	mortgage	scholar
pitiful	peanut	legislature	nonsense
district	ponder	promote	raisin

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. Notice the silent **t** in **mortgage** and the silent **n** in **condemn.**
2. The word **confer,** like **refer,** ends in **er.**
3. Notice the **x** in the word **complexion.**
4. Look carefully at the spelling of the following words: **parallel, maintenance, chocolate, salary, appropriate** and **crystal.**
5. Recall the rule which explains the double **l** in **rebellion.** (p. 87.)

Study Exercises

29th Week—Arrange the words for this week in alphabetical order.

30th Week—Write the following words and underline the prefixes or suffixes: **rebellion, rehearsal, unfortunate, maintenance** and **insanity.**

31st Week—Write the plurals of the following words: **boundary, canal, league, attitude, circumstance, miner, excursion** and **messenger.**

Dictation Review—32nd Week

1. He had extraordinary difficulty in paying off the mortgage.
2. The miner took an unnecessary risk.
3. The city council will meet to-night.
4. The prairie fire caused an enormous loss.
5. His speech was very appropriate to the occasion.
6. They did not know the essentials of success.
7. The house had quite a substantial foundation.
8. A sorrowful little face appeared at the window.
9. The state legislature meets in the capitol.
10. I had never heard the quotation before.

Thirty-third Week	*Thirty-fourth Week*	*Thirty-fifth Week*	*Thirty-sixth Week*
mortal	poll	incident	commit
immortal	stroll	incidental	derivative
			essential
attractive	daughter	vessel	expressive
attraction	slaughter	tassel	hence
			magnificent
tact	bacteria	autumn	parliament
tract	cafeteria	column	committee
			correspondence
employer	herewith	commit	executive
employee	hereafter	committed	immortal
employment	heretofore	committee	permanent
			prophecy
average	ascend	experiment	fugitive
storage	descend	instrument	incidental
voyage	reverend	parliament	millinery
advantage	dividend	tenement	mortgage
			reference
capable	hence	expensive	representative
desirable	reference	exclusive	sentiment
honorable	residence	expressive	superintendent
advisable	sentence	progressive	respectable
payable	influence	executive	sorrowful
reasonable	conference	derivative	substantial
respectable	correspondence	fugitive	unnecessary
uncomfortable	consequence	representative	ambitious
			tact
compliment	permanent	native	extraordinary
acknowledgment	magnificent	relative	survey
patent	sentiment	cartoon	heir
represent	superintendent	cucumber	isthmus
tangle	thimble	refer	choir
tennis	unit	tough	through

Test and Study Exercises

Aids to Spelling

1. The word **acknowledgment** is an exception to the rule which says to retain final **e** before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

2. There are two **m's**, two **t's** and two **e's** in **committee.**

3. Notice the silent **n** in **autumn** and **column.**

4. The following words have certain peculiarities which it is well to notice: compliment, permanent, magnificent, employee, sentence, ascent and descend.

Study Exercises

33rd Week—Add the prefix **im** to **pure, patient, possible, mortal, polite, perfect** and **probable.**

34th Week—Write the plurals of **poll, consequence, daughter, sentiment** and **residence.**

35th Week—Write sentences containing the following words: **cartoon, poll, tract, derivative** and **fugitive.**

Dictation Review—36th Week

1. She used a great deal of tact in her correspondence.
2. The polls will open at seven o'clock.
3. They appointed a committee to attend to the matter.
4. It was quite a representative population.
5. They are not yet permanently located.
6. He bought a large tract of land.
7. The superintendent of the plant knew all of the men.
8. The sentiment of the community favors the building of the school.
9. Many words are derivatives from the Latin.
10. A number of countries are governed by a parliament.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

Summary of Definitions and Rules

Definitions

A syllable or syllables added at the beginning of a word is called a prefix.

A syllable or syllables added to the end of a word is called a suffix.

A compound word is made up of two or more distinct words, used as one word in form and meaning.

A derivative is a word that has been built up from another word by the addition of a suffix or a prefix, or both, or by an internal change.

Rules

The formation of plurals

1. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding **s** to the singular, but nouns ending with **s, x, z, ch** or **sh,** add **es** to the singular.
2. Nouns ending in **y** preceded by a consonant, change **y** to **i** and add **es** to form the plural.
3. The plural of some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** is formed by changing **f** or **fe** to **v** and adding **es.**

The addition of suffixes

1. Final **e** is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.
2. Final **e** is kept before a suffix beginning with a consonant.
3. Final **y** is changed to **i** before any suffix that does not begin with **i.**
4. Monosyllables or words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or a vowel after **qu,**

double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Miscellaneous

1. Abbreviations are always followed by a period.
2. The letters **f** and **l**, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after a single vowel, are generally doubled; as in **all, bell, cuff, puff.**
3. In general, when words spelled the same are used as different parts of speech, verbs are accented on the last syllable, and nouns and adjectives on the first syllable.
4. "**I** before **e,**
   Except after **c,**
   Or when sounded as **a,**
   As in **neighbor** and **weigh.**"
5. Proper names and adjectives formed from proper names begin with capital letters.

Homonyms

air—ere—heir
aloud—allowed
ate—eight
bass—base
be—bee
bear—bare
beat—beet
berry—bury
birth—berth
blue—blew
bow—bough
buy—by
capital—capitol
clause—claws
coarse—course
dear—deer
desert—dessert
dew—due
earn—urn
fair—fare
fairy—ferry
feat—feet
forth—fourth
foul—fowl
four—fore
fur—fir
gate—gait
great—grate
grown—groan
hair—hare

hall—haul
hear—here
heard—herd
heel—heal
him—hymn
holy—wholly
isle—aisle
lane—lain
lead—led
loan—lone
made—maid
mail—male
main—mane
medal—meddle
meet—meat
mist—missed
new—knew
no—know
not—knot
one—won
our—hour
pail—pale
pain—pane
pair—pear
past—passed
patience—patients
pause—paws
peace—piece
peal—peel
plain—plane
poll—pole
praise—prays
pray—prey
presence—presents
principal—principle
prophet—profit
rain—rein—reign
read—red
ring—wring
road—rode
rose—rows
route—root
sail—sale
sea—see
seam—seem
seen—scene
sell—cell
sent—cent—scent
shone—shown
slay—sleigh
so—sow—sew
some—sum
soul—sole
stair—stare
stationery—stationary
steak—stake
steal—steel
straight—strait
sun—son
tale—tail
there—their
threw—through
throne—thrown
to—two—too
vain—vein
wait—weight
waste—waist
way—weigh
week—weak
whole—hole
would—wood
write—right

egg (ĕg), *v. t.* To urge (on).

egg, *n.* **1.** The oval or roundish body, covered with a shell or firm membrane, laid by birds and many reptiles; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. **2.** Something egglike, as in form.

egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A plant allied to the potato, producing a large ovoid edible fruit; also, the fruit.

eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tĭn), *n.* The sweetbrier.

e'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* Excessive love and thought of self; — opposed to *altruism.*

e'go-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The practice of too often using the word *I;* hence, self-praise.

e'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who speaks much of himself or his own deeds or affairs.

e'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] Addicted to or
e'go-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } manifesting egotism. — **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

e-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross. — **e-gre'gious-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **e-gre'gious-ness,** *n.* [8].

e'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of going out, or leaving; power to leave; exit. **2.** A way of exit; outlet.

e'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* **1.** Any of various herons which during the breeding season bear long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce). **2.** An aigrette.

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* Expression of inquiry or surprise.

el'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n., or* **elder duck.** Any of several large northern sea ducks. The female lines the nest with very soft down plucked from her body.

eight (āt), *a.* Seven plus one. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven. **2.** A symbol denoting eight units, as 8 or viii. **3.** Something having as a feature eight units or members.

eight'een' (ā'tēn'; ā'tēn'), *a.* Eight plus ten. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen. **2.** A symbol denoting eighteen units.

eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'; ā'tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; also, constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** An eighteenth part. **2.** An eighteenth unit or object.

eighth (ātth), *a.* Next in order after the seventh; also, constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** An eighth part. **2.** An eighth unit or object.

eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the seventy-ninth; constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** An eightieth part. **2.** An eightieth unit or object.

eight'y (ā'tĭ), *a.* Eight times ten. — *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

ei'ther (ē'thẽr; ĭ'thẽr), *a. & pron.* **1.** Each of two; the one and the other. **2.** One of two; the one or the other. — *conj.* A disjunctive connective, used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases joined by the correlative *or;* as, *either* he is busy *or* he is away. **b** After an alternative to emphasize a negation; as, nor you, *either.*

e-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To throw out, as an exclamation; utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

e-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance, as of exclamation.

e-jac'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an ejaculation, or sudden utterance.

e-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw, push, or drive out.

e-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; state of being ejected; ejected matter. — **e-jec'tor,** *n.* [8].

e-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* An ejecting; ejection.

eke (ēk), *v. t.* [1] To add to, or piece out, by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — with *out.*

e-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [4] Wrought out with great care or detail; complicated. — (-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To produce with labor; work out in detail or with painstaking care. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

e-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of elaborating.

e-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [1] To pass away, as time.

e-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Springing back; springy. **2.** Of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly; buoyant. — *n.* Fabric made elastic by the use of India rubber; also, India rubber in cords, strings, or bands. — **e-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

e'las-tic'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Elastic quality.

e-late' (ē-lāt'), *v. t.* [1] To fill with elation.

e-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* A lifting up of the mind or spirit by success, or hope of success; exaltation.

el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* **1.** The joint or bend of the arm. **2.** Any bend like an elbow. — *v. t. & i.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbows.

eld (ĕld), *n. Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age. **2.** Antiquity; old times.

eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *a.* Older; prior; senior; — used chiefly of persons. — *n.* **1.** A senior; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** Any of various church officers.

el'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* A shrub, of the honeysuckle family, bearing broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red berries.

el'der-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The berry of the elder.

eld'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Somewhat old.

eld'est (-dĕst), *a.* Oldest; — used chiefly of persons.

e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Chosen; picked. **2.** Chosen to an office, but not inducted. **3.** *Theol.* Chosen by election. — *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart. **2.** *Theol.* One who is elect; — now only as a collective; as, the *elect.* — *v. t.* **1.** To choose; select. **2.** To select for an office by vote.

e-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; selection; choice. **2.** A choosing by vote, as to an office. **3.** *Theol.* Divine choice; predestination.

e-lec'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in behalf of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.

e-lec'tive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Appointed or bestowed by election. **2.** Exerting a power of choice. **3.** Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice; electoral. — *n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.*

e-lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who elects. **2.** One of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to a body (the "electoral college") which elects the president and vice president. *U. S.*

e-lec'to-ral (-tō-răl), *a.* Pertaining to election, electors, or an elector; consisting of electors.

e-lec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* The persons entitled to vote in an election; also, an electoral district.

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, producing,
e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } or produced or operated by, electricity. **2.** Designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock. — **e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the science or uses of electricity.

Key to Diacritical Markings

The following diacritical marks are used in the dictionary to show the pronunciation of words.

Breve (˘)	Macron (¯)	Vowel Combinations
ă as in cap	ā as in cape	o͝o as in foot
ĕ as in met	ē as in meat	o͞o as in boot
ĭ as in rip	ī as in ripe	oi as in oil
ŏ as in hop	ō as in hope	oy as in boy
ŭ as in cut	ū as in use	ou as in out
y̆ as in myth	ȳ as in type	ow as in how

Modified Macron (ˆ)	Tilde (˜)	Circumflex (^)
a̱ as in senate	ã as in liar	â as in air
e̱ as in event	ẽ as in fern	ê as in there
o̱ as in obey	ĩ as in bird	ô as in corn
u̱ as in unite	õ as in word	û as in hurt

One dot below	Two dots below	Two dots above
ạ as in was	a̤ as in salt	ä as in arm
ọ as in wolf	o̤ as in lose	ï as in police
ụ as in put	ṳ as in truth	ü as in menu

One dot above	Lower bar	Breve Circumflex (˔)
ȧ as in ask	e̲ as in eight	o͟ as in soft
ȯ as in son		

Cedilla (¸)	Transverse bar	Suspended bar (˷)
ç as in cent	t͟h as in then	s̷ as in has
ç̱h as in machine	e͟h as in ache	
	e as in cat	

One dot above	Long n(˻)	Tilde (˜)
ġ as in gem	n̻ as in ink	ñ as in cañon

Abbreviations

Ala. (Alabama)
Ariz. (Arizona)
Ark. (Arkansas)
Calif. (California)
Colo. (Colorado)
Conn. (Connecticut)
D. C. (District of Columbia)
Del. (Delaware)
Fla. (Florida)
Ga. (Georgia)
Ill. (Illinois)
Ind. (Indiana)
Kans. (Kansas)
Ky. (Kentucky)
La. (Louisiana)
Mass. (Massachusetts)
Md. (Maryland)
Me. (Maine)
Mich. (Michigan)
Minn. (Minnesota)
Miss. (Mississippi)
Mo. (Missouri)
Mont. (Montana)
N. C. (North Carolina)
N. Dak. (North Dakota)
Nebr. (Nebraska)
Nev. (Nevada)
N. H. (New Hampshire)
N. J. (New Jersey)
N. Mex. (New Mexico)
N. Y. (New York)
Okla. (Oklahoma)
Oreg. (Oregon)
Pa. (Pennsylvania)
R. I. (Rhode Island)
S. C. (South Carolina)
S. Dak. (South Dakota)
Tenn. (Tennessee)
Tex. (Texas)
Va. (Virginia)
Vt. (Vermont)
Wash. (Washington)
Wis. (Wisconsin)
W. Va. (West Virginia)
Wyo. (Wyoming)
Sun. (Sunday)
Mon. (Monday)
Tues. (Tuesday)
Wed. (Wednesday)
Thurs. (Thursday)
Fri. (Friday)
Sat. (Saturday)
Jan. (January)
Feb. (February)
Aug. (August)
Sept. (September)
Oct. (October)
Nov. (November)
Dec. (December)
a. m. (forenoon)
p. m. (afternoon)
R. F. D. (Rural Free Delivery)
St. (Saint or street)
U. S. (United States)

Abbreviations

acct. (account)
agt. (agent)
amt. (amount)
anon. (anonymous)
ans. (answer)
assn. (association)
ass't (assistant)
Ave. (Avenue)
B. A. (Bachelor of Arts)
bal. (balance)
bbl. (barrel)
B. C. (Before Christ)
bldg. (building)
bu. (bushel)
Capt. (Captain)
Co. (Company or County)
C. O. D. (Collect on Delivery)
Cr. (Creditor)
D. D. (Doctor of Divinity)
Dr. (Doctor or Debtor)
e. g. (for example)
etc. (and so forth)
F. O. B. (Free on Board)
Gen. (General)
Gov. (Governor)
Hon. (Honorable)
i. e. (that is)
in. (inch)
Jr. (Junior)
lb. (pound)
M. A. (Master of Arts)
M. D. (Doctor of Medicine)
mdse. (merchandise)
Messrs. (Gentlemen)
mgr. (manager)
mo. (month)
Mt. (Mountain)
N. A. (North America)
N. B. (Take Notice)
No. (Number)
oz. (ounce)
p. (page)
pd. (paid)
Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy)
pkg. (package)
P. O. (Post Office)
pr. (pair)
Pres. (President)
P. S. (Postscript)
pt. (pint)
pub. (publisher)
qt. (quart)
recd. (received)
ref. (reference)
Rev. (Reverend)
S. A. (South America)
Sec. (Secretary)
Sr. (Senior)
Supt. (Superintendent)
Treas. (Treasurer)
viz. (namely)
vol. (volume)
vs. (versus)
yd. (yard)

Rules of Syllabication

On this page there are a few important rules of syllabication. By the use of these rules you should be able to syllabicate any words that you write. Consult the dictionary when in doubt. It is essential that one know the principles of syllabication, for words must be divided into their correct syllables when they are carried over from one line to the next.

1. Every syllable must contain a sounded vowel.

2. Two vowels standing side by side are in the same syllable when sounded together; as **ear ly.**

3. When two vowels standing side by side are sounded separately, the syllable division is between the vowels; as **li on.**

4. Prefixes and suffixes are separated from their roots when the prefix or suffix contains a sounded vowel; as **nice ly.**

5. When one consonant stands between two vowels, it generally joins the vowel which follows; as **ba con;** except when the first vowel is short, then the consonant remains with it; as **giv en.**

6. If two consonants that are alike come between two vowels, the syllable division is between the two consonants; as **suf fer.**

7. When two or more consonants stand between two vowels, as many as can be pronounced smoothly go with the second vowel; as **pro gram.**

8. When two or more consonants come between two sounded vowels, one or more, but not the whole of them, is joined to the preceding vowel, whether this vowel be long or short: as **par ty.**

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